

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Vol. XI-No. 1.

CHICAGO, APRIL, 1893.

TERMS: \\ \\ \frac{\$2.00}{\text{Single copies, 20 cents.}}

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MODJESKA.

BY W. I. WAY.

NO elaborate essay on the divine artist is here attempted, simply a slight sketch, adapted mainly from Mabel Collins's "Story of Helena Modjeska," London, 1883, a little book which has long been one of the loved possessions of its owner. It will be found on perusal quite devoid of the art that characterizes Madame Modjeska's caricatures of herself inscribed to Mr. Eugene Field and now framed and occupying a place of honor in the home of the humorist. At best it is little more than "gossip," and idle gossip at that perhaps.

It was early in 1878 that Modjeska made her bow to Chicago audiences at Hooley's theater. I was just past my twenty-fifth year and in love - engaged in fact - so for economical reasons sat among the "gods," unknown of any, and had my quarter's worth of emotional adolescence. My young heart was all the time choking me, and sometimes it was fairly in my mouth, as the sorrows of poor Marguerite Gautier were my own for the time being, and when I left "Hooley's" I had lost it to Modjeska, and have been in love with the artist and her acting ever since. In a small country town a few years later - I was married then - I sent a box of cut flowers to Modjeska in her "parlor car," and a little later walked past the car to see her holding my roses in her hand. She had been playing "As You Like It," and had given at least two of her auditors three hours of unalloyed happiness, which neither has forgotten to this day. Since 1878, Madame Modjeska's pathway through many lands has been strewn with hearts, as well as roses. In America her career began in 1876, when she settled in Southern California —the brakemen of the California Southern Railway still point in the direction of her "Brook Farm" experiment as the line nears old ocean at Capistrano — but with us it begins one year later, by the seashore near San Francisco, where she studied English and declaimed to the sea, determined that should she fail she would end the struggle there and be food to the fishes rather than

a burden to those who loved her. Mabel Collins draws a very graphic and pathetic picture of the artist's trials at this turning point in her career, but with this I shall have little to do. She acquired a knowledge of English in six months, and in August was engaged for a short season at the California theater where, as "Adrienne Lecouvreur," she "electrified her audience by her apparently spontaneous emotions." And she has been electrifying her audiences ever since.

On her second performance at "The California," Rose Eytinge, who was to play a star engagement at the same theater the week following, occupied a box and sent a wreath of laurel to the new star and Madame Modjeska went round to the box and "sobbed like a child in the arms of her fellow-artist." The American actress was so touched by Modjeska's manner that she offered to defer her engagement for another week that the new star might be given a further trial, and this offer was accepted by the management of the theater. One of the results was an engagement to Mr. Harry Sargent to star in the East for the next two years. Harry was of the "spread-eagle" sort of manager and Modjeska did not like to be advertised as a "countess of enormous wealth, who wore wonderful diamonds presented to her by the Emperor of Russia," when the fact was that she had always declined to play before the man who, as she said, robbed her people and sent them to Siberia. In New York began her social career and everywhere she was fêted and dined and wined. Within five years she became the intimate friend of Mr. James T. Fields, Tennyson, Browning, Victor Hugo and Longfellow, who read to her Campbell's "Lines on Poland" and made her cry. On one of her early trips abroad her cabin stateroom in the steamer was filled with books presented to her by Mr. Richard Watson Gilder and her other admirers in New York. During her first London season she became "a lion" and Mrs. Leo Hunter patronized her. Her salon in Sloane street was crowded with authors and artists, and here one might meet such worthies as Whistler in his curling locks of raven hair, Alma Tadema, Mrs. John Bigelow, Mrs. Osgood the singer, etc. Mr. Wilson Barrett, who

is playing an engagement in Chicago as I write, had heard of her, and when she tried to get her first engagement in London he championed her cause. His method of advertising differed somewhat from that of Mr. Harry Sargent. Her name was unknown in London save to a few. So the one word "Modjeska" appearing on the bill-boards excited curiosity



EUGENE FIELD.

and comment, and the people wondered it it could mean some new kind of hair dye, tooth paste or other toilet article. But it was soon explained and within a week London was at her feet. An admirer in Virginia City, Nevada, had observed that "Too many frills spiles a woman. You don't see Modjeska puttin' on any frills. And why? 'Cause she's a lady from the ground up. Look at her actin'! Why, it just walks into a man's soul without knockin' and takes possession of the whole ground floor. First time I see her fall down by the fireplace it paralyzed me. Blast me, if I felt so since my old mother died." And so she walked into the souls of the Londoners and took possession of the ground floor. No one had seen the real "Camille" until Modjeska presented her, and her Rosalind made them sad to think

"That Will Shakespeare, from death's envious night, Could not come back to see thy perfect art; That he might say, O sweet beyond compare, I dreamed of nothing that was half so fair."

In no character does she seem so completely to lose herself as in "Camille," which is such a tax upon her resources that she cannot act it long at a time. She is always covered with bruises when she plays the part, and there are no playful "asides" to her fellowartists. Mabel Collins tells how at New York the management of the theater, to add a pretty touch of

realism to the room in the cottage where Armand's father comes to see her, had a canary bird in its cage hung in the window. But the music of the little songster annoyed her so that she was obliged to take down the cage and drop it through one of the windows, seemingly to the ground below but really only within reach of the scene shifter. The next day the actress received a letter from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, demanding to know what had happened to the bird, and "reproaching her for enacting a mock tragedy on the stage, while in consequence of her deed a real tragedy might have been taking place behind."

Modjeska's love for literature and art have brought her in late years into more complete sympathy with Shakespearean characters. She read the poet first in Polish and he became her idol. It is said she carries a bust of him with her everywhere, which she worships in place of her former idol, Schiller. But if she worships Shakespeare others worship her. Romancers,

The Wanderer.

Upon a mountain hight, for from the asa, I found a shell; And to my listening car this lovely thing Ever a sony of ocean seemed to sing -Ever a tale of ocean seemed to kell. How came the shall worn the mountain height? Ah, who can say Whether there dropped by some too careless hand Or whether there east when oceans acreful the land Ere the Eternal had ardained the Day? Strange, was it not ? Far from its native deep, One ony it sang; Sung of the awful mysteries of the tide, Song of the storied sea, profound and mide -Evel with celves of old ocean rang And as the shell repose the mountain height Sungo of the rea,

Suig. Why Come! saig. Omy lume! of thee!

So do Jenes - leagues and leagues away -

So In I wer - wound wing where I may

Dec. 1897

- Eugene Fred,
or"
Helenal hodjeska

dramatists, poets and the populace generally pay tribute to her genius, her art and her womanly worth. Painters in America, England and France have paid her such homage as in their power, but Sarony and Morison are the only artists who can paint her, because, as an American portrait-painter once said of her face, "none could be harder to paint; it is all eyes and mouth — all expression."

Some further details of the copy of Mabel Collins' book referred to may not be out of place. It has a presentation inscription on the title-page, "With the author's kind regards and thanks for much kindness in the past"; is embellished with a photogravure reproduction of Sarony's beautiful portrait of Madame Modjeska as Queen Catherine; and has numerous clippings gathered from newspapers and periodicals, including a printed copy of the artist's letter to Mr. Eugene Field, written in 1883, to thank him for the poem printed in the Denver Tribune over her name. This poem was copied everywhere as Modjeska's, even Professor Swing was deceived by it and quoted it in a magazine article, saying there could be no mistaking the authorship of the lines "as they breathed the spirit of our own dear Modjeska."

Interleaved in this book is also a card written by the actress in London in June, 1880, to some man who had tried to cultivate her. This is very naively written, but I shall not gratify my readers by quoting it wholly. One paragraph is enough. "By the way," she concludes, "are you sure I am the same person you met in Sacramento? Five years ago I was in my country and only speak English since 1877 in August." She snuffed him out and he sold the card.

Seeing this book one day Mr. Field wrote upon one of the fly-leaves the poem already referred to, which is here reproduced with his portrait, and by his generous permission.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BOOKBINDING FOR PRINTERS.

BY CUT FLUSH.

AT an expenditure of but few dollars any printer can be his own binder to a certain extent. For instance, a printer in a small town where there is no binder may have a few check or receipt books occasionally he desires bound. In order to get the work done he must necessarily pack up his sheets and ship them by express to some city binder, which means from fifty cents to one dollar or more for express charges alone, saying nothing of delay, as the binder is not awaiting the coming occasional job from his country customer with a vow that he will rush it ahead of others and return by express the same day. The chances are the job will take its turn and perhaps lie in the bindery two or three days before it is touched, and by the time the customer gets the job, if he was not in a hurry for it when he placed the order, he has almost forgotten he ever had ordered the work. It does not require any great amount of skill to master

enough of the binder's trade to execute the part pertaining to what is known to binders as check or cutflush work. Should any of The Inland Printer's readers desire to put this into practical use, they may do so by following the instructions here given, which we will endeavor to make as simple as possible as well as convenient for reference.

We will proceed by selecting the binders' stock and what machinery we shall need to bring results of the new venture. The following machinery will carry us through cut-flush and half-bound work, but we shall only specify the former style in this article. All printing offices have a cutting machine of some sort, so we will not allow for it in this list:

MACHINERY.

Standing press	 \$30	00
Table shears (wood table)	 20	00
Six cherry pressing boards, 12 by 18	 3	00
Gluepot and brush	 1	50
Paste tub and brush	 I	50
Brad awl		50
Bone folder		25
Paper No. 8 needles		20
Total	\$56	05
BINDERS' STOCK.	#-0-	20
One bundle No. 30 strawboard	 . \$1	65
Ten yards book cloth		50
Quarter ream marble paper		50
Five yards white muslin		30
One pound linen thread (4-cord)		85
Ten pounds flour paste		50
Ten pounds pulverized glue		75
Para Para Barana	 	13

We now have material for binding from \$15 to \$60 worth of check books, all depending upon what we charge or what chance we have for charging. We will now proceed to bind the first job by forwarding five hundred receipts in five books, one hundred each, size 4 by 8½ inches, bound on the four-inch end. The first thing we do is to get ten sheets of blank paper same size and weight of the job in hand, which are called the waste leaves. We take these waste leaves and paste a piece of white muslin on one end of the sheet, say about an inch and one-quarter wide (pasting the muslin), and while our waste leaves are drying we count out the printed sheets in books of one hundred. This done, we take the strawboard and cut ten pieces same size as the waste leaves. By this time the muslin strip we have pasted on is dry. We now place a waste leaf on each side of the book and jog them all together, placing of course the cleanest side of the waste leaf toward the book, with the muslin part on the outside. After having them thoroughly straightened up, place them on the edge of the table with a piece of board of some kind on top and bottom, placing a weight on the top to hold them firmly and glue the backs very lightly and evenly, the glue being a trifle thicker than water. When dry cut them apart, and having a waste leaf on each side we manage to keep the books clean. Now we take the brad awl and punch a hole in the

back within a half inch of each end and one in the middle, making three holes in all, and then proceed to stitch them by passing thread through the middle hole, first bringing the thread up and having the book lying face up; then pass to hole on right-hand side and go down, then cross the middle hole over to the left-hand hole and pass the thread up, then over to middle hole and pass thread down, where we find the two ends of the thread, to which we give a good pull and tie in three knots, and the book is stitched.

Our next move will be to attach the strawboard. Having the boards already cut, we proceed by pasting them as evenly as possible all over and then lay them on the books, drawing them down about an eighth of an inch below the thread stitch, thereby securing what binders call the joints. Having laid the strawboard on the five books, we jog them up even, one on top of the other, and putting a wood board on each side place them in the press, giving them a good hard squeeze, and leave them for at least a half hour or more if in no hurry. While the books are in press we will proceed to get the cloth backs ready, the size of which we can readily approximate as to width, etc., by figuring thus: One hundred leaves of ordinary paper would be about a half inch in thickness; joints four eighths of an inch wide, and we want about a half inch cloth lapping on the boards; the backs would therefore be about two and one-half inches in width and same length as book on binding end. Taking them out of press we now glue the cloth and lay it according to dimensions, lapping the board a half inch, and turning the book over and drawing it firmly on the other side and rub it down smooth; then pass the folder between the strawboard and the thread stitch, thereby forming the joint with the cloth. We now pass the folder firmly over the back, being careful to make the cloth stick all over. After this we cut the marble paper about the same size as the strawboards, counting, of course, on the lap of the cloth, which would make the paper about an inch narrower than the width of the book. Having this cut, which we may do with a cutting knife or table shears, we proceed to wind up the forwarding branch of the books by pasting the paper evenly as possible and laying it with an eighth of an inch lap on the cloth back, rubbing it with an oiled rag until perfectly smooth. We now spread the books out to dry for a half hour or so, and when dry jog in one pile and place between two hard boards and put them back in the press again for about a half hour, which will smooth them out nicely. We now have the books ready for trimming, which we do on the cutting machine, and this done the job is ready for delivery.

Having taken this first lesson in a practical way we shall in a very short time be able to master a quarter-bound or cut-flush book. The next lesson will be a step higher in the art and yet be accomplished with the same machinery. Any answer pertaining to book-binding that our readers may desire to ascertain will be gladly furnished through these columns.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SPECIALISTS IN PRINTING.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER

In all lines of business the day of the specialist is at hand. The old-fashioned doctor, who did everything from pulling Johnny's tooth to sawing off a man's leg or physicking the old gray mare, has given way to the specialists, each of whom spends his energies upon some especial department, eye and ear diseases, brain and nerve troubles, children's difficulties, etc.

The most successful and famous lawyers of the present are those who devote particular attention to one single branch of the business, such as criminal cases, real estate law, corporation intricacies, divorce law, patent cases, etc.

No successful artist pretends to be equally happy and at home in all subjects. As soon as he learns his forte, he drops everything else and devotes himself to one thing - marine views, portraits, genre painting, still life, etc. The day of the old general merchandize store, where ham and handkerchiefs, eggs and earrings, boots and books, grapes and garters, sugar and shirts, watches and whisky, nails and nerve medicines, paints and pills, could be purchased from the same clerk under one roof, is passing away. The merchant of today works one line for all it is worth. If he chooses to give his life to the jewelry trade, he becomes an expert in his line and has no time to dabble in groceries and garden truck. Sometimes choice, but oftener circumstances, set his feet in the path of a certain line; and his greatest success lies in studying that alone.

There is sound sense in this specializing of business. Men have only so much time and energy, anyhow, and it stands to reason that those who devote themselves to one thing can learn to do that one thing better than those who scatter their time and energies over a diversity of pursuits.

This process of specializing is just beginning in the printing business, but is much farther advanced than most people realize. There are vast concerns doing only drug label printing, for instance, and they have the business down to such a system that they can make a large profit at prices which no ordinary printer can touch. Other houses derive their whole trade from "tip" printing, which includes hat linings, badges, shoe facings, etc. Large establishments do nothing but tin printing, their work being largely brewers' signs, patent medicine cards, fence signs, tin novelties, etc. Still others have especial machinery for wood printing, and manufacture yardsticks, advertising signboards, cigar boxes, etc. Some concerns print nothing but calendars and calendar pads, fans, advertising novelties and picture cards. Others give their thought to getting up special books, blanks and conveniences for facilitating business, office specialties, coupon books, sales slips-making a highly profitable study of that line alone. A few firms make big money manufacturing gummed tags and tickets, cutting their work

to all shapes and sizes. Many houses do nothing but print legal blanks for certain states, making expert study of the laws and furnishing blanks conforming thereto. Other immense plants print nothing but playing cards, games, etc., becoming so skillful as to challenge the wonder of the world with their product. Here and there is a house doing nothing but printing tickets for railroads, steamboats, theaters, etc., with all the special machinery required. Some houses give undivided attention to bank work, and are able to make fat profits at figures away below the general printer. Others "work" the county business (as well as the county officials). Still others fit up especially for show work, putting their capital into wood type, engraved alphabets, wood borders, etc., while others still do little besides folding boxes, cartons, candy boxes, card cases, etc.

Still, notwithstanding these numerous examples, the great bulk of printers attempt to compete with everybody in every line, which course affords much less chance for profit than would the adoption of a specialty, little difference what. In the end, printers will be forced to a specialty, as one line after another is taken from the general printer. Already, ordinary printers have dropped the drug label work, because there is no money in it for them. Ditto with railway tickets, salesmen's books, theatrical and show work, legal blanks, etc. This list will rapidly increase during the next few years, until the general printer's sphere will be an extremely limited one and almost a specialty in itself.

I believe the best opening for success just now, lies in devoted attention particularly to one line of trade. Take the jewelry business, for instance; gather a large assortment of appropriate cuts, have a complete list of all jewelers in your territory, send out frequent samples of dainty productions appropriate for jewelers. Talk with jewelers about their business and get their ideas. Imagine what you would want if you were a jeweler. Be on the qui vive for new ideas; be quick to grasp seasonable suggestions. Ten thousand jewelers who never get out a circular, would be glad to do so if someone would offer them some "taking" thing at moderate price. An exquisite engraved circular, daintily printed for one customer costs him a lot of money without netting the printer much; but if the printer could find one jeweler in each city to use the same form, it would be just as valuable for each tradesman, and the printer could coin large profits at a price which would drive the general printer to despair. Dainty booklets giving a few of the famous poems about gems, printed with exquisite taste and tied with ribbons, could be sold by millions at holiday time, with dealers' card on the titlepage. Ditto, booklets describing famous jewels and their history; or showing the fabulously valuable plate in royal treasure-houses; or describing the methods and shops of famous goldsmiths of old. A spoonshaped card cut from silver or gold cardboard, hung on a bright ribbon, would catch many a jeweler's eye for

a souvenir card. The possibilities of the jewelry business in this direction are boundless, and as soon as a printer becomes known as "the jewelers' printer," his fortune is made, as he has a business which will never leave him.

This line is taken only as a sample. The same scheme will work just as well in the grocery, hardware, boot and shoe, crockery, hat and cap, drygoods, or any other well-known line. All that is necessary is to make an especial study of the wants of a particular line of merchants, be useful to them by concocting aids to their business, continually suggest new things by sending samples of attractive advertising novelties, appropriate stationery, etc. The beauty of this plan is that the printer's location cuts little figure—the mails are just as cheap and as prompt from Cabbageville as from Chicago.

The tendency of the times is evidently toward this specializing of the printing business. The successful man is he who recognizes the tendency of his time and anticipates it.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EFFICIENCY IN THE COMPOSING ROOM.

BY S. K.

In this paper I do not intend to say much on the subject of how efficiency in the composing room can be attained, but rather to make an effort to give some heart, especially to the younger compositors, to enable them to bear well and conquer the evils reigning more or less in every composing room where a large number of men are employed. The days have departed in which "gilt edge," as it was called (that is, a written recommendation from a great man), secured to the bearer a standing in an office at once without working for it.

To one who looks calmly on the perverse tendencies of workmen toward each other, as I have done, without having the power, however willing, to put matters on a more brotherly footing, the survey is by no means a pleasant one; no doubt it is a development of printing human nature so far — not one to be proud of, by any means. If the printing market were not always flooded with the composing element — and this is true both in the new and old world — the latter would receive more consideration than it does. A system which enables an employer to keep fifty or sixty compositors hanging on in his office while not able to give a fourth of them full employment may be very handy for him, but it is surely a ruinous arrangement for his unfortunate employés.

The present writer remembers that when he had a charge in the law department of a first-class printing office in Edinburgh, he felt most grateful to a few willing compositors who always helped him in the great rushes caused by the lawyers demanding proofs instanter, almost, of their petitions, records, etc. There was no favoritism here; the best and most willing men got the highly paid work, and rightly, too. The

secret of successful effort against the unjust exactions of some employers is combined work for greater individual efficiency, for I earnestly urge that the truly good compositor is entirely independent of the whims, oddities, dislikes or likes of his foreman, who comes in time to know his man thoroughly, and appreciates him highly in consequence. This naturally leads on to a good state of matters for the compositor, a reward, in fact, for his praiseworthy determination to make himself efficient and useful and civil to all and sundry, from the young devil upward, compositors and foreman alike. In due time, I have no doubt, such a man's name and abilities will be canvassed by both employer and foreman, and as there is always room for a man of ability in large printing offices, there is very little doubt that he will soon find his proper place in the establishment - a place from which he may ascend still higher if his employer continues to place confidence in him.

There may be in the composing room jealousies and whisperings about favoritism and other evils which always exercise the minds of the composing brother-hood as well as those who fill higher stations in the world, but all sensible compositors have ceased to be seriously affected by them; calmly and efficiently they meet the duties laid down to them, whether these consist in setting up the finer kinds of jobbing, reading proofs, or lending a hand in that ticklish duty, the making out of estimates.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

INTEMPERANCE IN THE PRINTING OFFICE.

BY S. K. PARKER

THE term "intemperance" as here used is not meant as understood by the W. C. T. U., but as given by Webster, namely, "excess in any kind of action or indulgence." Hobby riders are intemperate, and when we find one in the position of foreman or proprietor of a printing office, he unconsciously makes life a burden to those about him, and at the same time is an adverse element in the economy of the establishment. In an experience of over thirty-one years in printing offices I have seen several hobby riders, who were of as many different varieties.

Neatness in a printing office is a very desirable thing. But when it is the foreman's hobby to walk about the shop and see that every case is pushed in the racks to a mathematical nicety of evenness; a boy or man kept blowing out cases, or supplying them with nice, clean, new labels, pasted on in exact range above and below; every leader box put away on a top shelf even when in use every few minutes; mallets, planers, and quoin keys stowed away in drawers though form-locking be in active progress and presses waiting for forms—then he is not only a nuisance but an occasion of loss to the office. He is intemperate in excess of neatness. Proper care of material is a necessity. But the hobby rider in this direction will keep a press standing for a quarter to a half hour while a compositor unlocks

a form on press (throwing it out of register probably), for the purpose of changing a semi-colon for instance, instead of dexterously cutting off the tail of the sem. with a knife and allowing the press to go ahead at once. It is against his principles to waste or spoil material. The infinitesimal value of a semi-colon in a font of body-type as compared with the great value of press time has no consideration with him. He recks not that the job may have to be done in a certain time for delivery or to make way for a rush job to follow; that the ink is drying on the rollers; that the form may contain cuts requiring time to dry before the sheets are folded, or that there may be just time enough before the quitting hour to get the form off so as not to have to start the press again in the morning to finish a few sheets, etc.

Or another hobby rider in the same line objects to the use of the lead and rule cutter. He would have a man skirmish around the office hunting through dead jobs for leads instead of cutting a handful from some other size or from full length leads when the time wasted by the compositor in so hunting is worth many times the value of the slight waste made in cutting, to say nothing of the important figure time often cuts in the quick execution of a job.

These last two named hobby riders are intemperate in their valuation of material above time.

Then there is the man who is intemperate in the opposite way. He buys full strip leads and brass rule by the ton and allows every Tom, Dick and Harry about the place to whittle and chop at pleasure. When a font of labor-saving rule is bought, he says naught if the compositors hack and file it down or use it for composing rules until very soon it is the reverse of labor-saving.

Another hobby rider is he who has a system, to which everything must conform. His desk is the picture of neatness. Not an ink spot will be found. No stray quad or strip of half-worn brass rule will be seen thereon. No rush job can be given out till it is entered in his books and all red-tape conformed to. Hooks ad infinitum hang about, each devoted to some special purpose, the subtle distinction between which is known only to himself. And if he should die! what would become of the business? But this calamity is too direful for contemplation, and for relief let us turn to the man who clings to the pendulum when it swings to the other extremity of the arc. This individual wads all his proofs on one hook - first proofs, revises, press proofs - everything, and of all kinds of jobs. When he wants to refer back to a proof, down comes the hook off the nail, it is dumped on the nearest case or stone regardless of type or form or workman's convenience; it is overhauled until half the proofs are more or less mutilated. A boy is then told to pick up the mess and replace the hook. Both of these men are intemperate, each in his own way.

Another intemperate man is he who thinks it unprofitable to have plenty of material. His fonts are small; the compositors pick from one job to another, alive or dead. He never has enough slugs, and the men use leads in their place, often to the extent of two or three picas in a bunch, sometimes skinning the lead rack to set one ordinary circular or a title-page. In consequence, the next man who wants leads of that size has to fudge for them or cut others down. Or if, instead of leads, the compositor has used quads, and the next man has a table to set, the latter is obliged to hunt for quads, distribute for them, or use ems and ens or even thick spaces. And so the trouble goes on in an ever-widening circle, like the ripples of water made by a stone cast into a pool.

This species of intemperance is usually accompanied by carelessness in other ways. For instance: The chase bars are not marked so as to show what chases they belong to. It is reckoned, of course, a waste of time. Consequence: One man knocks out a bar; another picks it up, and hammers and jams it into some other chase. Of course, it don't make square angles, and the form won't register; job either spoiled or much time wasted putting in many cardboards to make register after form is on press. And so on. It is not necessary to enumerate all the vagaries of this victim of the disease.

The foreman or proprietor who prides himself on the possession of an esthetic taste is another variety of the intemperate family. All proofs must be submitted to him and made to conform to his refined taste before the customer who is to pay for the job can have anything to say about it. He tumbles into a rut and stays there. His compositors are discouraged from attempting to originate ideas, and the whole style of the office settles down into a stereotyped style of work that drives enterprising customers to the house of the progressive printer who is not suffering from an intoxication of egotism.

The "rusher" must not be forgotten. He never has time to finish all the details of his work at the proper moment, or in his rush overlooks something, and in consequence trouble is encountered at a later stage. The foreman rusher rushes the form to press before being properly revised, or by rushing the corrector or lock-up causes skipped errors, pages misplaced in imposition, letters to ride on leads, or crooked lines. The form then has to be fixed on press or returned to stone; and for every five minutes that proper procedure would have required, an hour is lost. This kind of intemperance is a prolific source of loss to the office. Sometimes the maker-up is afflicted with it. The result is the same. It is all a waste of energy.

Another hobby rider thinks the bodkin the only tool proper to make corrections with. He does not believe in tweezers — won't allow them in the office. But he fails to perceive that men in using the bodkin unconsciously make a fulcrum of the letter adjoining the one they are pulling out, and so smash it. His intemperance blinds him to the fact that both bodkin and tweezers have their legitimate uses. The dentist

does not pull teeth with a crowbar, nor does he remove tartar with the pliers.

Between the extremes represented by the types of character above pictured there is the happy medium—the truly temperate course, which is to take matters deliberately, thoughtfully, and with no "false motions," these being as objectionable at desk or stone as at case. Time and money and worry will be saved.

The neat person will see that there is a place for everything and everything in its place — when not in use. The cases will be blown out and labeled — when business is slack. Cases will be permitted to remain out of place — when necessity requires, such as a series of changes or a great number of corrections from one case. Leader boxes can be made of neat size and shape, and plenty of them provided, obviating any excuse for dumping leaders in a piece of paper or in the front portion of the lower case "t" or the thick space boxes. When a workman has done with any material, whether at case or stone, the clearing of it away in a proper manner should be rigidly insisted upon.

Proper care of material requires the absolute prohibition of any unnecessary cutting. When cutting cannot be avoided without occasioning loss of time it should be done by someone capable of setting the leadcutter gauge accurately to pica ems, so that the lead rack may not become an agglomeration of variations of sizes ranging from a four-to-pica to a nonpareil above or below standard. When it becomes necessary to cut leads of odd size to use in a special job, as in a circle, a triangle, etc., such leads should be placed by themselves when job is distributed, to be used again for similar purposes. If accumulation of such becomes too great, in slack times have them cut down to some regular size that will be useful. Full length leads and brass should be kept on hand in custody of foreman or trusted employé, to be drawn upon for special uses, and avoid cutting regular sizes in rack or case. Laborsaving rules should not be used for composing rules such use rounds off the square, sharp ends. In case, let them stand on their base, inclining diagonally from one side of box to the other.

Nothing in a printing office requires more delicate, careful handling than script. Mr. Thomas' method of casing, described in February number, is an excellent one. In the form it should never be planed down with the planer as in the manner with an ordinary type form. Instead, with a piece of smooth boxwood or wooden quoin it should be pressed down or gently tapped before form is locked up. See that the kerns are protected. In large sizes it is sometimes necessary to prop an overhanging kern with soft wood. A match will sometimes serve very nicely. In place of a mallet a small hammer is a very good tool for planing small forms.

System is undoubtedly a good thing when carried out temperately, so that the time consumed in attending to it will not overbalance the advantages. Books sufficient to keep track of jobs, and hooks enough to keep work properly classified to admit of ready reference, are necessary. Have places for dead matter and for live matter; let dead forms and live forms be so arranged that no mistake need be made—the one for the other. With chalk or printed sticker mark forms as soon as known they are to be kept standing. Forms to be rushed should be so indicated to the pressman. For this purpose a printed slip with the word "Rush," the end fastened into the quoin, is a useful expedient.

It is not really intemperate to have an abundance of slugs. The printing office was never yet seen that had too many of them. Where the quantity is deficient, leads are used intemperately, and not enough of the latter remain to use for their legitimate purposes.

The temperate man will see that time is taken to mark chases, so that no trouble need ever arise from misplaced crossbars. He will provide a place for their keeping when not in use, and not permit them to be thrown under the stone, or behind frames, to become rusty or bent. He also allows his compositors a chance to exercise taste and originality when possessed of those valuable qualities, at the same time permitting to others the privilege of having ideas divergent from his own.

In short, the temperate printer avoids "excess in any kind of action or indulgence."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TYPOGRAPHICAL COLLARS AND NECKTIES.

BY A. A. STEWART.

If you should meet a man who was dressed in a suit of new clothes, a new hat of latest style on his head, and well-brushed shoes on his feet, but yet who had on a dirty, frayed collar and slovenly necktie, you would at once set it down that there was something wrong with that man's sense of the proper fitness of things. The chances are that he would not make a pleasant impression upon you, in spite of his latest style hat and suit of new clothes; rather, he would produce a feeling akin to disgust, since, being such small matters, comparatively, he could easily have completed the good impression which his more important apparel should have made if he only had the taste or care to do so.

Upon one who is interested in and likes to see good printing the same effect is produced when he sees a piece of composition in some handsome modern letter with inappropriate, clumsy catch-lines.

Catch-lines are to type display what collar and necktie are to a man's apparel. Both indicate good or bad taste—in one case, on the part of the wearer; in the other, on the part of the compositor.

A compositor may have the most artistic product of the typefounder, just as the individual first referred to may have the best products of the tailor, etc., yet, like the slovenly neckwear, the slovenly catch-line betrays his lack of good taste.

The display lines of any given piece of work may look especially well — seem just made for the place, in

fact — and yet they may indicate no particular skill or good taste whatever on the part of the compositor. The typemaker, the proprietor, or someone else, may be responsible for all their good qualities; perhaps they were the only letters in the office the words would "go in," as often happens, and the compositor who flatters himself upon his skill and good taste may be reduced, so far as these particular lines are concerned, to the merest mechanical agent — putting them where they belong because he cannot do otherwise. On the other hand, the catch-lines and similar minor details of his work can be made to show at least good taste, if not a high degree of typographical skill, for they are almost invariably committed solely to his judgment, without any outside interference.

The novice in display and jobwork usually starts in with the idea that the large lines alone require good judgment in the selection—that catch-lines are merely to be put in to preserve the context or to make the lines come "alternately long and short," and can be set in any type that comes to hand most conveniently. And when he gets a little experience and confidence, and a job comes along on which he wants to "spread himself," he will usually go to the other extreme, by selecting some fancy letter—the newest the office boasts, of course, being given preference—and with that he will crowd in some cherished ornament if there is any room for it. This is the commonest mistake made by beginners—yes, and by many who are not beginners, as well as the so-called "amateur."

The first thing the fledgling job compositor should learn is that a clumsy, inappropriate catch line or detail will spoil the effect of an otherwise handsome typedisplay; and vice versa, a skillful disposition of these details can be made to heighten the effect of even a good display.

Let him carefully study the better class of display work. He will notice several things in this regard which will serve as general rules to guide him in his own work, as for instance:

That small, plain, clear-cut faces are preferred for catch-lines over those of the numberless nondescript characters so common nowadays.

That all the catch-lines and bits of text on a page or job are, in good work, set in type of the same general style, even if the display is quite different; a tasteful compositor will never set a page with half-a-dozen small lines each in a different style of type.

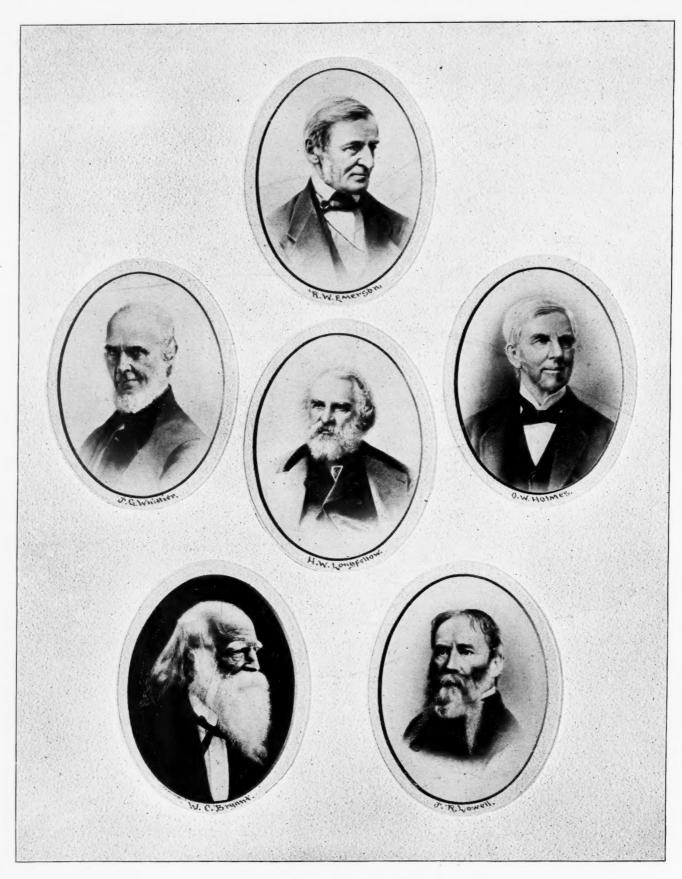
And also, that in open display where a catch line occurs which consists of a few words or letters, it is not set in an extra-extended letter, especially if the other lines are not of that shape. A square-shaped letter will usually be sufficient for a short catch-line, even if the display is in extended letter; if a longer line is wanted a dash or rule ornament may be added to it.

On the other hand, where a bit of text occurs between display lines, it will be set in two short lines of open-faced type rather than crowded into one long line of very condensed letter.



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AMERICAN AUTHORS.



A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING. [Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

212, 214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO,

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, APRIL, 1893.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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Two DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

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Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story.' Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Any printer who is a friend of this journal will confer a favor on us by sending the names of responsible newsdealers in his city in case he cannot find it on sale there.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. McCov, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.

ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.

G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany. An benfelben find auch alle Anfragen und Aufträge Infertion betreffend zu richten.

THE RIGHTS OF NON-UNION PRINTERS.

IN the conduct of our individual affairs it is regarded as a fundamental principle by the citizens of this country that one can do about as he pleases, so long as he keeps within the law, and does not prove himself a nuisance to his neighbors or to the community in which he resides. Arguing from this principle, we can agree fully with a correspondent writing from Omaha, Nebraska, to whose communication we gave place in our last issue, and who maintained that he had a perfect right to remain outside the typographical union if he so desired. In this proposition we agree with the writer in question. He possesses that right, and so do all other printers, and all other mechanics. In the line of reasoning indulged in by our correspondent in support of his proposition he enters a wider field of speculation, making assertions which are not founded upon reason or truth, and to which we are inclined to take exception.

The objections urged against the union in this instance are (1) that a workman loses his individuality upon becoming a member of the union; (2) the assumption that it is a part of a union printer's duty to be engaged in a strike a great part of his time; and (3) the countenance given the boycott. The first of these objections, if it can be called an objection, is one that all mankind is subject to. Whenever we ally ourselves to an organization, whether it be social or political, the church or state, we lose our individuality in so far as we bind ourselves to do something, in conformity with the rules or regulations of the organization which we enter, that we would not have done before entering. Conventionality rules us from the cradle to the grave. The only people who gain a reputation for individuality are those who are odd or somewhat different from their fellows, or whose eccentricities or stubbornness attracts attention. Our correspondent objects to becoming a member of the typographical union for fear he might lose his individuality, and to carry out the principle he becomes one of the Printers' Protective Fraternity!

Our correspondent's most serious objection to the typographical union appears to be based upon the union's supposed inclination to become involved in strikes and boycotts. As we understand the matter, the typographical union stands pledged to use every effort to avoid strikes. Notwithstanding this, we hazard the opinion that so long as the present wage system prevails - so long as employers and employed entertain different views as to what is equitable under this system-so long will strikes and lockouts be a possibility. The aim of all well-intentioned people should be to bring about a condition where an occurrence of this possibility will be reduced to a minimum. If, as our correspondent says, strikes are brought about by the hot-headed men of the union, the members of the Printers' Protective Fraternity (who are too conservative to sanction such extreme measures) could do their craft no better service than in joining the union, where their restraining influences would be of the greatest advantage to all concerned.

It follows that if the members of this Fraternity claim the right to remain outside the union, they must accord the same freedom of action to their fellowworkman who decides to cast his fortunes with the union. There may, after all, be room for an honest difference of opinion as to the best course for a printer to pursue. Be this as it may, it seems to be a recognized fact that trades unions have come to stay. As President Cleveland said, it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us, and such being the case, it is the duty of workingmen to improve the union in every possible way, remove its objectionable features so far

as possible, and make it the source of the greatest good to the greatest number.

There can be no question but that the trades union has become necessary under the present condition of affairs in this country, and we believe that a well conducted organization of workingmen is productive of much benefit to its members. That they are at liberty to so organize is undeniable. As indicative of the opinion of capitalists on this point we quote S. W. Allerton, of Chicago, an extensive employer of labor, who says: "I believe that labor has the inherent right to organize to promote and protect labor so long as it does not break the law of the land and uses due consideration for the right of others." It is advanced by the friends of organized labor that "organization and unity are elements of evolution. Under the present prevailing influences it is only by such methods that the workingmen are enabled to advance. It follows, then, that disorganization is associated with retrogression, so far as labor is concerned."

It is not likely that the contention between union and non-union workmen will cease as a result of anything we may say. The contention will undoubtedly go on for some time. In our correspondent's communication we gave the non-union man's reasons for non-affiliation. We will close this matter for the present by a brief quotation from a recent writer who takes an opposite view of the question: "In the ranks of labor are two contending classes—the union workmen and the non-union workmen. The union men have in view the universal elevation of the human race; the non-union men are actuated only by selfish motives. The union men strive for a general dissemination of the principle of equality; the non-union man's idea extends no further than individual compensation."

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION.

THAT the strike, as a means of obtaining redress for real or fancied evils, or for procuring advantages additional to those already enjoyed, will ere long be numbered among the things that were, seems not at all improbable. In many directions, covering a wide range of territory, is to be seen indications that the trend of thought and action lies toward the goal of providing means whereby a peaceful settlement of industrial disputes can be arrived at.

The replacement of armed strife by diplomatic correspondence and international arbitration in the settlement of the disputes between nations has been successfully accomplished. The advantage and wisdom of the substitution of arbitration for strikes and lockouts is being more and more generally recognized.

The question now confronting us is how to bring this great conciliatory principle generally into play. The chief obstacle in the way is in getting the parties to a dispute to listen to reason—to hear the other side. When angry, the natural animal obstinacy and pugnacity of man rises to the surface and becomes dominant. "I'll be d——d if I will"; "See you in—

first"; "Spend every cent I've got," and similar expressions take the place of the main question: "Who is in the right?"

When a doctor gets sick, he sends for another physician. He is unable to prescribe for himself. When parties to a dispute are angry with one another they are mentally sick, and need someone else to prescribe for them. The physician needed in such case is an arbiter. Where shall this arbiter be procured? Few men care to interfere in the quarrels of others. Someone, therefore, should be clothed with power to act. Why not, then, have a state board of arbitration, ready to see justice done between the disputants?

One of the most deplorable concomitants of a strike is the injury and loss brought upon the innocent, unoffending public. A strike upon a railroad involves great interests which are not parties to the dispute; a strike among the building trades occasions great loss, inconvenience and upsetting of plans on the part of builders of homes and business houses; a strike of printers deprives customers of much necessary material for conducting their business. All of these interests being in no way responsible for the unfortunate conditions which may result from such strikes.

A strike is nothing more nor less than warfare, and is only warranted as a last resort to remedy abuses susceptible to no other measures, as the civil war in this country was a final appeal against slavery.

It is gratifying, therefore, to observe a general movement to provide a means to settle industrial disputes in an amicable way.

Governor Altgeld, in his inaugural address, declares in favor of state arbitration of strikes. While recognizing the difficulty of compelling unwilling employers to submit to the decision of a state board, he suggests that employers unwilling to accept arbitration shall themselves become responsible for the expense of maintaining order necessitated by their refusal.

Governor White, of Colorado, at his inauguration, recommended that strikes be made illegal and that compulsory arbitration be enacted.

Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin, in his inaugural, is reported as taking substantially the same ground.

The question has also been one of serious consideration in the Parliament of British Columbia, which has pending before it "An Act to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics, and also of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for the settlement of Industrial Disputes." The preamble recites: "Whereas it is believed that the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics, and also of Councils of Conciliation and of Arbitration for the settlement of disputes between employers and employés would conduce to the cultivation and maintenance of better relations, and more active sympathies, between employers and their employés, and would be of great benefit, in the public interest, by providing simple methods for the prevention of strikes, and other disputes, from the effects of which industrial operations

may suffer serious and lasting injury, and the welfare and peaceful government of the country be imperilled: Therefore," etc.

After making provision for a bureau of labor statistics, and defining its duties and powers, etc., the bill goes on to establish councils of conciliation, one for each "industrial district" into which the province may be divided. The duties, powers, mode of procedure and method of remuneration of these councils are directed. On failure of a council of conciliation to effect the settlement of a matter referred to it, a council of arbitration, having jurisdiction over the whole province, becomes the court of final appeal, and the parties to the reference having agreed to be bound by its decision, the award of the council of arbitration may be made a rule of the supreme court on the application of either party. Any person refusing to give evidence when called upon to do so is liable to imprisonment not to exceed two calendar months.

On first reading the bill was supported in an able and lengthy speech by Hon. Colonel Baker, followed by extended discussion, showing the great interest existing in the subject.

A bill has also been introduced into the Illinois legislature by Hon. Robert H. Muir, entitled, "An Act to provide for the Adjustment of Grievances, Differences and Disputes between Employers and Employés, and to provide for Boards of Arbitration." As the substance of this bill has already appeared in the public press, it is hardly necessary to give it here. It requires that the decision of a majority of the arbitration board shall be binding.

At the recent convention of the National Association of Builders, held in St. Louis, the president, in his annual address, took cognizance of the subject of arbitration, and quoted from the Declaration of Rights of the Builders' Exchange, as follows: "That while, upon fundamental principles, it would be useless to confer or arbitrate, there are still many points upon which conferences and arbitrations are perfectly right and proper, and that upon such points it is a manifest duty to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by associations to confer together, to the end that strikes, lockouts and other disturbances be prevented."

In Great Britain and New Zealand similar measures have been or are now under consideration. In the latter country a bill failed of passage because one branch of the legislature rejected the compulsory feature embodied in the measure, the other branch refusing to concur in the amendment. The working classes of New Zealand, it is said, strongly favored the compulsory clause. In Great Britain, the employers consider the compulsory feature of a labor measure of the kind under consideration to be essential, while the working classes oppose it.

"The London Chamber of Commerce," says a writer in the *Fortnightly Review*, "has lately organized an excellent system of conciliation and arbitration, but decided after much deliberation not to make it

compulsory." This was a concession to the opinions of the British laboring classes.

The Labor Commission, which has been a long time at work in England, and has collected a great mass of information on the subject of capital and labor in the three kingdoms, it is expected will shortly submit to parliament a practical conciliation and arbitration measure.

It will be seen, therefore, from what has been here presented, that the equitable adjustment of disputes between employers and employed is a question that is occupying the minds of the most advanced thinkers and philanthropists of the day in all civilized countries, all of whom seem to accept arbitration in some form as its solution. The chief diversity of opinion lies in the manner of putting it into effect — how to make it binding on the parties. We believe that time and practical experiment will determine this point. It is hardly possible that human wisdom can frame a bill that will be perfect at first. Amendments can easily be effected to smooth out any friction that may be encountered in the initial operation of such a measure.

REVIEWS OF PRINTERS' SPECIMENS.

THEN publishers send their books for review, when artists place their pictures before the critics, and when printers submit specimens of their work for an expression of opinion on its merit, it is fair to assume that honest, unbiased opinions are desired. The public is quick to find the unreliability of literary reviews influenced by advertising or other patronage, and the person whose work is commended for reasons apart from itself will be the first to condemn this subordination of criticism when the work of others is commended under similar circumstances. The reason of faulty workmanship may be explained, but that does not make the work good. It is almost impossible for specimens of printing to be judged on the points first of merit in all the details, and then to add or subtract from the judgment arrived at on consideration of the experience of the worker, the facilities at his disposal and the thousand and one advantages or disadvantages which may have attended his efforts. Contrary to what seems the prevailing idea, reviews of specimens of printing in a technical journal are not at all intended for puffs. The department is intended as an aid to greater excellence in the art of printing. In this journal the reviews of specimens of printing have been thought severe by some of our contributors. To this we reply that if we have been caustic we have been so for a good purpose. Our desire is to assist by criticism and advice as far as may be all workers in the printing trade toward a higher degree of excellence, paying particular attention to the practicability and utility of the specimens; and in this department of reviews we intend to place before our readers from time to time examples of the best efforts of the printers of this and other countries, with such criticisms as may be of interest and value.

INSTRUCTION IN DISPLAY COMPOSITION.

SINCE printers' journals were first started, the articles therein on display composition have had of necessity a tendency to repetition, and consequent loss of interest. To those printers who are truly anxious for greater efficiency in the composing room the problem of how to give in the trade journals the greatest amount of instructive value to the articles on composition has been one of much consideration. Various ideas have been adopted to awaken a spirit of emulation. The offering of premiums has been one of the favorite plans, and has doubtless been productive of much good. It has, however, the defect that printers in well-equipped establishments have an advantage over their perhaps equally competent brethren less fortunately situated, and the interest is of necessity onesided. Bearing this in mind we have prepared the title-page shown elsewhere, in order that we may receive from our readers suggestions for its improvement. We offer no premium or prize for these suggestions. All letters offering suggestions must give the sender's name and address, the office in which he or she is employed, and in what particular branch of the printing business engaged. Also whether apprentice or journeyman, and what experience has been had. This personal information, of course, need not necessarily be for publication, but if not intended to be published sender must so state.

The letters will be dated and numbered as they arrive, and the title-page will be changed each month in accordance with the respective suggestions. Any criticisms or comments sent will also be published.

It is well perhaps for us to call attention to the fact that the greatest improvement with the least changing should be sought to be attained.

For obvious reasons this department is open only to regular subscribers whose names appear on our subscription list. No time will be set for the close of the competition - this depending on the interest and educational value of the innovation.

PERSONAL EXPENSES IN CHICAGO DURING THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

OST is naturally the first consideration of the mechanic or the man of moderate circumstances contemplating a visit to the Columbian Exposition, and an apprehension of excessive charges for inferior accommodation, as may be expected, is prevalent to a degree that may dissuade many persons, experts in their respective industries, from attending. This is to be regretted, for such loss is not confined to such persons themselves, but to the world.

Foreseeing this condition of affairs the Chicago Tribune, with its characteristic enterprise, has carefully compiled an estimate of personal expenses attending a visit to Chicago and the World's Fair, an abstract of which we publish elsewhere, and to assuage the apprehensions of housewives that high rates will prevail

for produce, etc., the Evening Journal (an authority on such matters) shows reasons why lower rates will prevail than in 1892.

The Chicago Herald's plan for crystallizing the observations of experts in the industries is one which has so many good points that no comment is necessary. It is decidedly encouraging to note the spirit shown in every direction to systematically prepare for obtaining the greatest amount of benefit to visitors from the great Fair. We direct attention to the closing paragraph of the Tribune's article: "Persons contemplating visiting the Fair are particularly warned against all sorts of schemes for securing rooms in advance, as there will be room for everybody, and which can be obtained on arrival without trouble."

ARRANGEMENT OF COMPOSING ROOMS.

HILE the press builders of the country are adding to their fame and fortunes by constant improvements in every direction in their machinery, and the type designers are flooding the trade with new and graceful faces of type and ornaments, the printer looks in vain for anything in the way of improvement in the neglected department of labor-saving printing material. We hear of many bright ideas and labor and time saving improvements in different parts of the country, but the complaint is made that the typefounders seem to know them not. It goes without saying that in many composing rooms there is a steady waste of time and money caused solely by the defective arrangement of the material, and the present active competition, reducing the profits of the printer to the lowest possible point, renders such a condition of affairs intolerable. A remedy must be found in improved methods of handling men and material. The suggestion of Mr. O. A. Dearing, manager of the Newspaper Man, of San Francisco, to place on exhibition in Chicago during the coming summer a model printing office, not necessarily confined to the Fair, but open to the inspection of every printer visiting the city, is one that cannot be too highly commended. As the Newspaper Man truly says: "There are improvements enough already in use to remedy this fault [bad arrangement] if they were known to the craft at large. Go into almost any progressive printing office and you will find some good labor-saving ideas not generally known outside. There are certainly lots of them in use in our San Francisco offices. What is needed more than anything else is to collect all these good things together for the benefit of all."

INSTRUCTION OF APPRENTICES.

VORKMEN'S organizations are more generally becoming impressed with the need of some plan for the theoretical and practical instruction of apprentices in the various trades. In Chicago one of the trades unions has recently founded a night school for apprentices, and at Evansville, Indiana, the carpenters have established a night school for the study of architectural drawing and mathematics. As has been frequently urged in The Inland Printer apprentices in the printing business would be benefited to the greatest extent by theoretical instruction at schools founded by local unions. When will one be formed?

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ACTIVE FORESIGHT.

BY F. W. THOMAS.

HERE are two conditions likely to confront any printer, which he is fairly sure to be unprepared to face. One is when his plant is burned out. The other is when it is worn out. A printing office fire usually spoils as much and leaves as little as a fire can anywhere. The printer seldom has accurate knowledge as to just what was burned, or just what it was worth. And when he looks around at the smoldering ruins, how can he tell then how many pounds of slugs and sorts or how many feet of brass rule have been sunk in that composing room and gone up in smoke? How can he tell how much material the insurance company should pay him for? Possibly duplicate invoices from typefounders and engravers will help him, but all too little. Memory, too, is a poor aid. Just sit down and write what you think is a complete list of all the sorts in your office, then go through the cases and see how well your memory has served you. The difference will surprise you.

Let us first consider what active foresight will do for the printer who is burned out. Every printing office should have an inventory book in which should be a complete itemized and classified list of every pound of type, every ounce of sorts, every machine, every tool, every case, rack or fixture of any kind, in fact, every item under the roof of that establishment which is worth money to its owner. Every item should have set opposite it, its correct list price. I say list price because, with the variations constantly taking place in the discounts quoted on printing material, the list price is the only stable basis to figure on. All such miscellaneous items as are not subject to discount should be stamped net. It is advisable in listing type to show a specimen line of the type, also sample of sorts, brass rule, borders, etc. The book should contain a complete list, accompanied by good proofs of all the cuts, illustrations, special electrotypes, logotypes, etc., also valued as above. In my own inventory book I have each size of type on a page by itself and a specimen line of each font of that sized type pasted in with the number of "a" and price of font set opposite. This comes very handy as a sample book of our type, cuts, etc., and for this purpose alone is worth the labor it took. The great value of such a book is, however, most apparent in case of a destructive fire. Then you have an exact list of your possessions and know to a dollar just what amount of damage you should have insurance for. This book can be kept up to date by adding to it each month the amounts of all purchases of new material or other additions to the plant. This

book will show you at the end of every year just how much the value of your plant has been increased. You can figure from it just how much insurance you ought to carry. There is necessity for other active foresight, however. There are many fine-print conditions in insurance policies which it behooves the payer of premiums to read. There are various ways of filling out the blank portions of policies which greatly affect the amount of money you will get in case of a fire. The best form of policy, for the insured, is just as near a "blanket" policy as he can get. That is to say-a policy in which the whole amount of insurance applies to the entire property insured. Such policies are not usually written for any but small concerns. Large plants are compelled to divide each policy, making a certain fixed amount of insurance apply to certain classes of material and other amounts to other classes of material. A uniform rate of premium is then charged on the whole policy. In connection with this article is a form for insurance clause which is used by a large office in this city and considered as favorable to the insured as could reasonably be asked. It is usually necessary to include in the clause special permission to use natural gas, gasoline, kerosene or electricity for light or power. A fire is always to be dreaded. uable records, samples, etc., cannot be replaced with money. The best remedy for a fire is prevention. Keep your office clean-free from greasy rags and corners full of rubbish. Have drip cups wherever oil leaks and keep all fires well protected. With all these precautions, however, your office is still likely to burn. Be prepared for it. Keep well insured and indulge in plenty of Active Foresight, that your insurance may do you the utmost possible good in case of loss.

On their General Stock of Stationery, Blank Books, Leather, Inks, Manufactured Goods, Printers', Engravers' and Binders' Supplies, and other property and merchandise pertaining to their business, raw, wrought or in process, kept by them for sale or for their own use (or held by them in trust or on commission), or sold but not delivered, or for which they may have agreed to become liable; and

Let us now consider that other condition. The one which comes as sure as "de" h and taxes," the one which every day and every jol you do brings nearer to you. I refer of course to the time when your office is worn out. Lamentable outlook — a worn-out plant and

nothing to replace it. Now this situation is just the one toward which the army of price-cutting, underestimating printers are coming-just as sure as that the waters of Lake Erie must take the mad plunge over Niagara. The result is but the logical result of the condition they themselves are creating. There is a remedy for this lamentable situation and one which if systematically applied would not only provide for the replacing of worn-out machinery but would also, from its very nature, lessen the tendency to underrate the ravages of wear and tear and thus tend to elevate prices and the condition of the trade generally. I will give you the outline of the plan as carried out in my own office and commend it to other printers desirous of having at all times a true knowledge of what their business is paying them. Wear and tear is of two kinds. First, the wearing out of such material as must be replaced week by week and month by month, practically at the time it is worn out. Second, the wearing out of such material as machinery, etc., which lasts for years and does not have to be replaced as it is worn, but only at the expiration of a number of years, when it finally becomes entirely worthless or practically so. Now the wear of the first class of material, such as lye brushes, rollers, fine display type, etc., is usually appreciated and allowed for by printers, for the very significant reason that to cover these items of wear they must go down in their pockets for the hard cash at the time. Unfortunately, however, the larger value of material belongs to the second class. Your presses and other machinery, quite a little type and all fixtures, furniture, etc., wear out slowly. You do not have to pay for that wear and tear at the time, hence you do not appreciate it. We will now presume that, according to the inventory book mentioned before, you have machinery, fixtures, furniture, etc., which upon a spot cash valuation are worth \$3,600. Conservative men place the average depreciation of material at ten per cent yearly. That is to say, you are at an expense of \$360 yearly, an expense which is invisible now (on your books), but at the end of ten years you will be short \$3,600. Where will you get it? Now here is the idea. Pay your wear and tear as you go along. Then you will realize how much it is and will charge and get prices proportionate thereto. And again, by paying it as you go along you actually reduce the amount onethird. You will notice that \$3,600 must be paid, not now, but at the end of ten years. Now \$20 deposited monthly in a good sound building association paying eight per cent dividends annually will in ten years amount to about \$3,600, and yet you will have paid but \$2,400, the other \$1,200 being interest. It is calculated that the loss of interest occasioned by drawing out of this fund before the expiration of ten years will be compensated for by what the old material can be sold for. In this way the monthly depreciation of your plant becomes entirely a stern reality to be faced on the expense side of each month's business with as great certainty as men's wages or rent. In this way you

have no dread day of reckoning to anticipate and worry over. What your books show as profit—IS PROFIT. You know what you are making; or if you are losing, you know that. Talking of hard times—blaming unions—expecting of typothetæs conditions typothetæs can never create and dreaming of the day when "type shall be sold for what it is worth" will never, never replace your old machinery at the end of ten years. Business is a science, not a lottery. Indulge now in Active Foresight.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AMERICAN TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. II.-BY W. J. KELLY.

ROM almost its earliest introduction the art of printing has been typified by the hand press in one form or another; it is therefore fitting that some degree of importance be attached to its usefulness, and that I speak of it in a more than general way. Indeed I feel impressed that this is a duty we owe to the many who have, during its many years of use, ennobled our profession during their lives by giving to the world some of the most wonderful productions in printing extant.

After an investigation of all the systems of makeready of the present time I cannot discover a single effective one which is not traceable to those that have been in vogue for many years by men employed in doing hand-press printing. Underlaying, which is the foundation principle of all make-ready methods, must be ascribed to the hand-press workers, so must hard packing as well as medium packing and soft packing. All these have been made use of years ago, and their results are signally attested in the libraries of the terrestrial globe.

PRELIMINARY STEPS.

To generalize all of the preliminary steps incident to the preparation of work to be done on hand presses as in use now would be tiresome to my readers. I will therefore confine these remarks to those of modern application.

After putting up a hand press, the first thing to be done is to true up the carriage-bed and platen, that is, get the surface of the platen parallel with the surface of the bed. This being done, we have secured the first essential to good printing. If the press is a small size one, the tympan frame and drawer should be covered with uniformly thick parchment; and if a large size one, then let it be covered with evenly surfaced linen. In all cases where fine work is required, the parchment should be adopted because of its even surface and natural tautness after being dampened. It will also be found to be the cheapest in the long run. Linen or muslin tympans soon stretch after being put on, and become baggy, causing slur and other such imperfections. Not so with parchment, as when it has expanded by wear or through too much water being used in cleaning it off repeatedly, it can be shrunk again to its proper degree by the heat from a piece of burning paper

passed under it. In pasting the parchment onto the tympan frame, the smooth side of the skin should face the form, and that on the tympan drawer so that it would face the platen; in other words have the rough sides inward.

These two elementary prerequisites form the basis of effective make-ready, as with a uniformity of pressure between bed, platen, and a true and taut tympan we are prepared to proceed with the more theoretical and artistic part of presswork.

TYMPANS.

The tympaning or packing placed between the tympan frames just alluded to may be made up of various substances more or less suitable for the work to be done, and are mainly composed of fine felt cloth, broadcloth, billiard cloth, soft or hard paper, cardboard, binder's board, India rubber, or a mixture of these articles. Solid book pages and masses of small type require the softer kinds of tympans; while open work, such as headings, circulars, blanks, illustrations, etc., should be made ready with the hard tympans, as a more delicate and sharper impression can be obtained from these.

In selecting appropriate tympaning, I deem it of the first importance to use the very lightest that can be employed on the work, for the reason that the closer we get platen, paper and form together (all other things being adjusted to height-to-paper), the sharper and more perfect is the printing, besides securing all the chances of accurate register, when this is requisite. Impressing the face of a form into the substance of the paper, instead of onto its surface, should be avoided in all possible cases. Of course the accomplishment of means to end is here made matter for consideration, and in doing this many phases of seemingly divergent methods present themselves, whether these relate to "very good, indifferent or bad impressions; or whether the printing is done in one office or another, or simply by different workmen." Whatever difference of opinion may exist as regards systems of make-ready, I may safely assert that none can be urged that make-ready is not essential to good workmanship; or that low and high parts are to be found in all forms sent to press. But to correct and equalize these contrary proportions is the duty of the intelligent workman.

MAKING READY.

Make-ready begins when the pressman has cleaned off his outer tympan and rubbed off the bed of the press, so that no particles of paper or dirt of any kind remains on it to disturb the contents of the form, and that the bed surface is quite dry, for if there is any dirt on the bed the type resting on such places will be raised higher than others, and the impression will necessarily be uneven; or if water remains on the bed it will work up between the type in the course of printing. Strictly speaking, I am of the opinion that make-ready should begin in the composing room, and I have found this to work effectively in my own

experience. All heavy lines, cuts and blocked plates should be adjusted to a standard type-high gauge by the compositor who locks up the form, because this preparation can be done by him more easily and economically before the form is sent to press. It is an easy thing for him to paste the necessary thicknesses of paper on the bottom of all low substances and test these, with the type, on the imposing stone. Indeed, it should be set down as a preliminary duty that all cuts or plates intended for a work be so prepared in the composing room, more especially so when the forms are to be printed on cylinder presses, and thereby save power, time, and the delay of valuable machinery; also, much ill-feeling would be obviated in the several departments by the workers having a due consideration for the obstacles caused by neglect.

The art of making ready—for it is an art—consists of schemes to regulate the inequalities of heights; the necessary thickness and kind of tympan; and to build up, subdue and tone solids, neutrals and high lights, whether these are found desirable in type, design or illustration. It also applies to other leading details in the mechanical or intellectual manipulation of a printing press, such as centering the form; its best position for effective results; verifying margins, register, color; setting impression; preparing printing rollers; selecting suitable ink to paper; adjusting bearers; and last, but not the least, preparing the tympan over which the clean sheets are to be fed for printing. In strict pressroom parlance, make-ready consists of two opposites, namely, underlaying and overlaying. That both have been induced to harmonize and please the fastidious eye is matter for much congratulation from a practical standpoint. (To be continued.)

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND STRIKES.

Labor organizations and strikes are coming to be looked upon by some as unmitigated evils, and it is thought by many that all that is needed to insure industrial peace and prosperity is to keep the labor agitator quiet, repress the walking delegate and stop the strikes. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is evidently among those who think in this way, and its officials are reported to have declared war on all labor unions and to be now engaged in forcing their employés either to leave the road or leave their organizations. We are very far from denying that the labor union has too frequently fallen into hands of selfseeking rogues and that the privilege of striking has been in times past grossly abused. We do not deny that the course of these unions has been not infrequently marked by the most outrageous tyranny and abuse of the personal rights of those workingmen who did not choose to enroll in the ranks of the unions nor to let their wives and children starve at the command of labor leaders. We admit all this. What then? We can adduce from history in five minutes more damning outrages committed by governments of all kinds than any man can adduce against labor unions in a day, but we do not therefore indorse the programme of the anarchist and call for the downfall of all governments. We can adduce from history more atrocities perpetrated in the name of churches and countenanced by them than anyone can adduce against labor unions; but we do not therefore believe in demolishing the churches and repudiating religion. No more do we believe in declaring war on labor organizations.-New York Voice.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EPITAPHS AND INSCRIPTIONS.

COLLECTED BY IRVING.

"ET'S talk of graves, of worms and epitaphs," says Shakespeare, and so this will be our text today, but we shall let the epitaphs and inscriptions do most of the talking, and if the gossip is a little merry, the merriment may give a little relief to such a grave subject. Speaking of players, Hamlet says: "They are the abstract and brief chronicles of the time; after your death you were better have a bad epitaph than their ill report while you live." Some of the following would not be quite so good if they were not quite so bad. Many, if not all, of these were garnered from headstones in England. Here is one in Pleynt Church, on Edward Trelawney:

"Oh, what a bubble, vapour, puff of breath, A nest of worms, a lump of pallid earth, Is mud-wall man! Before we mount on high, We cope with change, we wander after day. Here lyes an honest lawyer, wot you what, A thing for all the world to wonder at."

Surely the words italicized are sufficient cause of amazement. We know not if the "lyeing honest lawyer" was the friend of Byron and Shelley or the Trelawney of the old English ballad, but at any rate he seems to have been only "a lump of pallid earth." And this reminds us that Byron placed little, if any, confidence in epitaphs. They were on a par with critics:

"As soon
Seek roses in December, ice in June;
Hope constancy in wind, or corn in chaff,
Believe a woman, or an epitaph,
Or any other thing that's false, before
You trust in critics."

One is often inclined to inquire into the source of current, well-known and "pat" expressions, so it is with pride, pardonable pride, we hope, that we present the following from Woolwich Parish Church, on Mrs. Mary Dove:

"Here lies Inter'd this Turtle Dove, Whose Soul ascended is above, Her Flight is high and out of Sight, And has bid this wicked World good Night."

In Lydford Church may be found the following on George Routleigh:

"Here lies, in horizontal position, the outside case of George Routleigh, Watchmaker, whose abilities in that line were an honor to his profession. Integrity was the Main-spring and Prudence the Regulator of all the actions of his life. Humane, generous and liberal, his hand never stopped till he had relieved distress; so nicely regulated were all his movements that he never went wrong except when Set A-going by people who did not know his Key. Even then he was easily set right again. He had the Art of disposing his time so well that his Hours glided away in one continued round of Pleasure and Delight, till an unlucky Moment put a Period to his Existence. He departed this life November 14, 1802, aged 57, Wound up in hopes of being taken in hand by his Maker, and of being thoroughly Cleaned, Repaired, and Set A-going in the World to come.

Perhaps this is not a bad place for the epitaph Dr. Benjamin Franklin wrote for himself:

"The Body of B. Franklin, Printer, like the cover of an old book, its contents torn out, and stripped of its lettering and gilding, lies here, food for worms. But the work shall not be wholly lost, for it will, as he believed, appear once more, in a new and more perfect edition, corrected and amended by the Author. He was born Jany. 6th, 1706. Died ——."

After his death the following singular epitaph was inscribed to his memory:

"Benjamin Franklin, the * of his profession; the type of honesty; the ! of all; and although the $\Re g$ of death put a . to his existence, each \hat{g} of his life is without a $\|...$ "

And so we drop, like Silas Wegg, into verse again. This on Mrs. Binnen, in Deer Churchyard, Aberdeenshire, is a little facetious:

"Here lies an old Woman wrapt in her linen, Mother to James and Thomas Binnen; Who, for want of a Coffin was buried in a Girnel, The Earth got the Shell, and the De'il got the Kernel." In St. Olave's Church, Southwark, are these lines on Mr. Munday:

"Hallowed be the Sabbath,

And farewell all worldly Pelfe;
The Weeke begins on Tuesday,
For Munday hath hanged himself."

The great Dean Swift would deign to write an epitaph on occasion, and when he did it was generally to the point. Here is one at Beckley:

"Here lies the Earl of Suffolk's Fool, Men call him Dicky Pearce; His folly served to make men laugh, When wit and mirth were scarce.

Poor Dick, alas! is dead and gone, What signifies to cry? Dickys enough are still behind To laugh at by and by."

The epitaph on Richard Burbadge, the Richard III of Shake-speare's day, is simply:

"Exit Burbadge."

As a play upon words, we offer the following on the Rev. Mr. Chest, in Chepstow Church, Monmouthshire:

"Here lies at rest, I do protest,
One chest within another!
The chest of wood was very good,
Who says so of the other?"

John Scott was an Innkeeper, and his epitaph in the churchyard at Newhaven, Sussex, is in keeping:

"Poor John Scott lies buried here;
Although he was both hale and stout,
Death stretched him on the bitter bier,
In another world he hops about."

Brevity being the soul of wit, the writer of the following, which is taken from an old London churchyard, said enough:

"Here lyeth, wrapped in Clay, The Body of William Wray— I have no more to say."

Here is another of the same ilk on Robert Knight:

"As I was, so are ye, And as I am, So shall ye be."

In St. Giles' Church, London, one may find the following lines on Gervase Aire:

"Under this Stone of Marble fair, Lies th' Body entomb'd of Gervase Aire; He died not of an Ague Fit, Nor surfeited of too much Wit; Methinks this was a wond'rous Death, That Aire should die for Want of Breath."

One final shot, for fear the reader may be "surfeited of too much wit," and this from Burnhill Ground Church, Pundee, will close our little symposium:

"Here lies old John Hildibroad, Have Mercy upon him, Good God, As he would do, if he was God, And thou wer't old John Hildibroad."

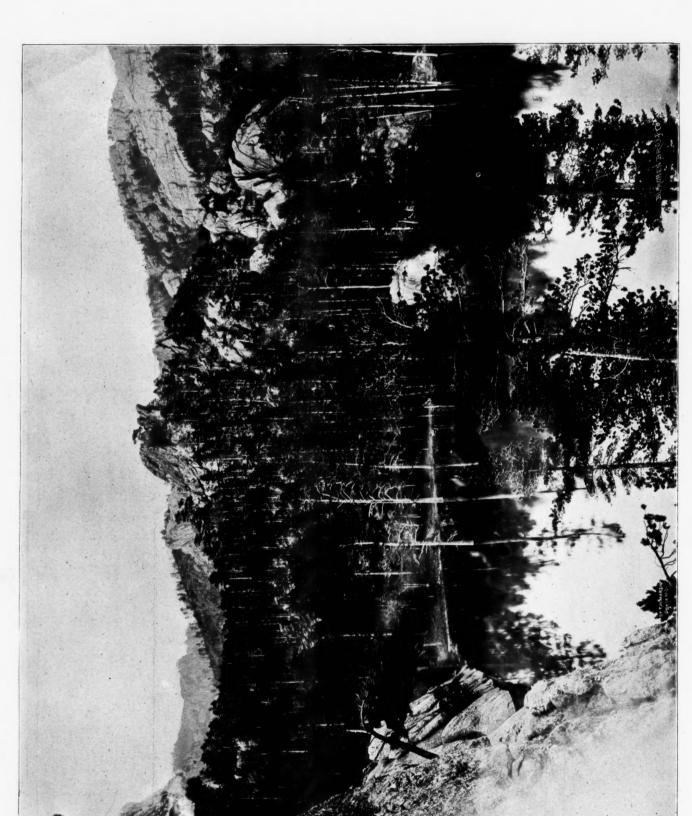
WILL REVOLUTIONIZE LITHOGRAPHY.

Albert Grignard, of the department of the interior at Ottawa, Ontario, returned from New York February 28 with his solicitor, W. J. Code, having completed the sale to a New York corporation of an invention with lithographing which will revolulutionize this department of the printing trade. It is understood that the consideration paid to Mr. Grignard for his invention is in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000, together with a royalty on all the works produced by his system. The transaction is one of the greatest magnitude and will affect the operations of every concern in the lithographing business, not only in the United States but throughout the world. Mr. Grignard has succeeded in so affecting the lithographic art as to produce a perfectly toned picture embracing from fifteen to eighteen colors in its composition from one, or at most three, impressions, whereas, it originally required one impression for each color so used. -The Commercial Union.

ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1875.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1890.

BONNOR BIPS & CONTROL STEP CHICAGO ILL.



SCENE ON THE C. B. & Q. RAILROAD.

"Where mid encircling trees
The placid lake like silver in a mold
Reflecting gleams."—Anon.

Specimen of half-tone engraving by BLOMGREN BROS. & Co.,



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All letters of more than 1,000 words will be subject to revision.

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION ON TYPE MEASURE-MENT.

To the Editor: OTTAWA, Ont., March 1, 1893.

As an illustration of the way in which the new system of type measurement, when put in force, will act, the case of the Free Press newsroom in this city may be cited. In June last the proprietor put in a new Goss perfecting press, and changed the brevier type then in use for a new dress of bourgeois. Both letters measured up to the present standard, that is, the bourgeois an em lower than the brevier. But the bills made by the compositors showed a diminution of nearly fifteen per cent, or from \$2 to \$3 per week, from the introduction of the bourgeois, though it was quite up to the standard laid down by the International. No doubt a slight reduction in the scale for piecework will be called for if the new measurement obtains.

A scale for linotype operators, one clause of which abolishes piecework on machines, has been enforced in the Government Printing Bureau. It fixes the rate for night work at \$18 per week of fifty hours, and for day work at \$15 per week of fifty-four hours.

A bill is now before the House of Commons to enact that eight hours shall constitute a day's work on all government jobs and contracts. This, it is thought, even if carried, will not affect the departmental service, nor any branch of the inside civil service.

There are few, if any, printers unemployed here, as is usually the case during the session of parliament, but there are plenty of men to do the work.

Dominion Capital.

REPAIRING ELECTROS WHILE THE PRESS IS WAITING.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1893.

The work of repairing electrotypes is easily performed and it appears strange so few printers care to try it. Frequently it happens that when a form of plates is sent to press an injury, that has hitherto escaped notice, is discovered that the pressman is unable to "bring up." This necessitates holding the press while the plate is sent to the foundry to be fixed, and even if the electrotyper is able to take hold of the work while the messenger waits it is probably about an hour before it gets back again. Now it is a very simple matter for a stone-man to do little corrections, and anyone who tries his hand at it will be surprised that so much time is wasted over such a simple matter, which might be done at home in about the same time that it takes to get a proof of the defective plate, mark the corrections and get a boy started to the foundry.

The tools required for the work are few and not expensive, and very little practice is required to become quite an expert at the work. There is always an abundance of old electros around a printing office for a novice to try his hand on during his experiments, and a couple of gravers and a soldering iron complete the outfit necessary to start in with. A long strip of brass rule can be bent up and forms an excellent substitute for a pair of calipers, with which to indicate on the back of the plate the position of the defective portion. The rule should be bent like calipers, care being exercised to file the point of the upper portion so that it is exactly over the lower point, which is the one that marks the back of the plate. The next

stage is to dig out the lead backing at the point indicated, taking care to mortise the hole square and even at the sides. The letter or letters needed to fill the blank are cut off at about the necessary height to match the plate and fitted into the mortise and fixed in their proper position by squeezing the metal around them after the manner of a "botch" making a form lift, care being exercised to do the "budging" in such a manner as to make the type line with the letters in the plate and keep it "on its feet." A touch with the soldering iron on the back and a rub with a file completes the job, and if ever you try it you will be surprised that you ever held the press for an hour while they were too busy at the electrotype foundry to do the work right away.

I. V. N.

COMPOUND WORDS.

To the Editor: DETROIT, Mich., March 1, 1893.

The declaration in your issue of December that "proof-readers will welcome" Mr. Teall's latest work on English compound words and phrases seems to me to anticipate a judgment which will be far from unanimous. The duties of a proofreader are already sufficiently irksome, and the number of technicalities to be kept on tap sufficiently multitudinous without still further increasing them by any system which tends to make confusion more confounded. What is needed is simplification, which is not likely to be secured by a system introducing the use of the hyphen so freely as that of Mr. Teall's. It is a problem which proofreaders should discuss freely and fully, for in the multitude of counsel there is wisdom. I am glad to see that Mr. Moore, of the *Christian Union*, has given us a cue, though I do not agree with him in his estimate of the work referred to.

Mr. Moore says: It will, perhaps, be difficult at first to get printers to use the hyphen so freely as he (Mr. Teall) employs it, but I predict that careful writers and printers will increasingly adopt this system.

Every proofreader knows the difficulty that now besets printers in determining the proper use of the hyphen in his work, and to increase that difficulty is certainly something that will not be "welcomed" very warmly when "careful writers" unanimously adopt the new system. The most "careful writers" are often those who give printers the most unnecessary trouble, and who know least about printers' difficulties and the value of their time.

Instead, therefore, of making printers' work still more perplexing, let us consider what might be done in the opposite direction. First, then, why should there be a compound word at all, or two distinct words joined without the hyphen, forming a single word? Take, for example, the words "proofreader." They are invariably written as one word. Why should it be so? With just as good authority we should write "advertisingsolicitor" as one word, or "businessmanager," or "courtreporter," or "managingeditor." But these words so written would look absurd, you say. Undoubtedly; but that would not be accepted as a valid reason. Now, the simplest way out of the difficulty, and one that will do no violence to the language, nor to anyone's true conception of the beautiful in typography is to devise some system that will reduce the use of compound words to a minimum, and if possible do away with them altogether, as well as "single" words formed of two words having distinct meanings. This plan would also reduce the use of the hyphen to a minimum, and relieve printers and proofreaders of endless trouble. Effective effort in this direction would not only be "welcomed," but hailed by printers, proofreaders and every other kind of readers, while I doubt not even "careful writers" would be pleased with it.

Another question — capitalization. This gives even more annoyance to printers and proofreaders than any other, because it is difficult to find two offices that follow the same style in regard to it. The system I prefer recognizes the capitalization of proper names only. It is the only system sustained by

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authority; it is easily understood, and the appearance of the printed page is very much improved thereby. I would like to see it adopted by the leading journals—those high-class productions which are the models for all others—for then its universal use would be a question of but brief time. The system is an old one, and its purest example is found in the English bible; next to that is the French style, said to be founded on the biblical. Its age, however, should not militate against it, and being founded on the highest authority, is likely to live long after the so-called improved modern systems have disappeared. Let us get back to first principles, "prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

T. J. STARRETT.

SEPARATE UNIONS FOR BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

To the Editor: TOPEKA, Kan., March 15, 1893.

The question of a separate organization for book and job printers seems just now to be agitating the minds of some craftsmen. That the proposition is not a new one is quite true, for I have in my possession a printed copy of the constitution and by-laws of the "Chicago Job and Book Printers' Association," dated April, 1879. But neither the dissolution of that association, nor the antiquity of the movement, alone proves it impracticable. However, it is the opinion of the writer that the issuing of charters by the International to subordinate unions composed wholly of job printers, or book and job printers, to the entire exclusion of all other compositors, would be unwise, because the machinery necessary to operate them in harmony with the International and the other unions would be productive of more friction and dissension than anything else.

The line of demarcation between the different so-called classes of compositors is so dim, and the one term "compositor" so applicable to all, that I think it hardly possible, and certainly not advisable, to classify them for purposes of independent organization. Much has already been said and written deploring the fact that our trade is becoming classified by reason of the introduction of new methods, new appliances and new machinery; that men are being made specialists instead of all-around printers, thereby circumscribing their field of usefulness and the opportunity to earn wages. If such be the fact, the book and job printers' union would surely put one more nail into the coffin lid of the all-around printer. We should seek some method by which to expand the opportunities of the compositor rather than endeavor to bind him down, by organization or otherwise, eternally before one kind of spacebox.

In almost every typographical union in this broad land there are members who, by force of circumstances, drift about from newspaper work to book work, from book work to job work, and from job work back to book and newspaper work again and again, and a classification of such into separate, exclusive unions would undoubtedly prove a parody on organization. I am sorry to admit that our union, as a whole, is far from what it ought to be or what it might be, but emancipation from the ills complained of by the advocates of job printers' unions will not come through separate societies.

Workmen in other trades have in the past had the same trials to contend with as had the job printers in Chicago in 1879, but they met them in another way; reached the same goal the job printers are seeking for, but by another route. At one time the carpenters' and cigarmakers' internationals would issue only one charter in any one city or town, just as is now prescribed by Section 2, Article I, of our own International constitution. But both of those unions were quicker to recognize the perniciousness of such a rule than we have been, and soon changed it so as to permit the organizing of two or several local unions in towns where the membership had reached a respectable maximum. Not a classification of the members, but a subdivision of the whole. The result, with the carpenters, is, that today they have five or more local

unions in Chicago, with a large and rapidly increasing membership, all working under the same scale of prices, the same rules and general laws, and in as complete harmony with each other and their international head as does any of the many strong secret societies in the same or any other city. This same story is true of the cigarmakers in New York city.

I know that any effort to eliminate the one-union clause from Section 2, Article I, of our International constitution will meet with strong and determined opposition, but, mark what I say, such opposition, when thoroughly analyzed, will be found to be the "machine" [political] contingent of the union.

Reader, do you know of any other trade union or society that *prohibits* the organizing of more than one local body in a city or town?

Remove that one-union rule from our law book and Chicago and New York will each have half-a-dozen local unions inside of one year. Perhaps the book and job printers may sift out and come together again by themselves, but if they do they will be a *typographical* union instead of a "book and job printers" union. Some will say this is a distinction without a difference. So it is. I favor a distinction, by lodge or local number, but never a *class* difference.

T. B. Brown.

HOW TO KEEP A RECORD OF CUTS.

To the Editor: MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 5, 1893.

With the exception of the larger concerns where it is possible to keep one man busy looking after cuts, there are not many printing offices which have adequate facilities for keeping track of the numerous cuts which are constantly on the increase in every printing office. The larger offices have a sort of bookkeeping system, and by making it one man's duty to look after this matter, get along fairly well. Smaller offices, however, cannot afford such an expense, and it becomes the duty of the foreman to keep the matter straight. It often happens that a cut is wanted at once by some customer at a time when the foreman is busiest and has no time to hunt for it. If he keeps a record in a book, he must stop to wash his hands or dirty his book. In keeping the record in a book, the difficulty comes in describing the cut. If the system of numbering the cuts is adopted you soon find this does not cover the ground, as your customer sends for a cut of a certain machine of which he may have several in your care but yet are not exactly alike, and as he knows nothing of your numbers and can only tell you he used it in your paper or office about a year or so ago, it is difficult to tell just where to find it or under which head or number in your book to look for it. It often happens that some customer has several electros of the same cut in your office, and wants some of them sent to him and others to some other person or paper. In the course of time he forgets that he has had them returned to him, and in looking the matter up you find you have returned them but haven't had room in your book for particulars. As foreman in a weekly office, where we have something over three thousand cuts, of which nearly one-half belong to advertisers, the writer has found it quite difficult until recently of finding a system that would be simple and at the same time so effective as to be able to find any cut at a moment's notice, and when returned to have a perfectly accurate record of where it went and when it passed out of his hands. After considerable study on the subject I at last have hit upon a plan that is very simple and effectual. In the first place I have a sufficient number of cut cabinets to hold the cuts (but where cabinets are deemed too expensive the common cut cases answer the same purpose). The cases are numbered from one upward. I then take proofs of all the cuts, using paper liberal in size so as to allow plenty of room for writing any remarks. Fill each case with as many cuts as it will hold and put the number of the case in which the cuts have been placed upon the upper right-hand corner of the proof. Write the name of the owner upon the proof and put all the proofs of the same firms together. Arrange the proofs in alphabetical order according to the names

of their owners and file them away in an index file, such as is found in any office desk, or if there are not many, in an ordinary letter file. Should Mr. Smith now want one of his cuts you only have to go to your proof file and select the one he wants. On the upper right-hand corner you find the number of the case in which you have placed the cut, and you know at once the cut is right before you and there is no need of looking elsewhere for it. Having found the cut, write on the proof the date, by whom received and if possible to whom sent, and file the proof away in an index file marked "Returned Cuts." Should there be two or more cuts of one kind, you can take one proof and write on it the number you have on hand, changing it when any are returned. Should a cut be brought back into the office again later, another proof of it could again be taken and placed in the file. It will be seen at once that no cut need be handled except the one for which you are in search. If it is in the office the proof file will show it. If it has been returned the "Returned Proofs" file will so indicate.

This system has also the advantage of not wasting one square inch of space, as is the result where a certain firm is allotted a particular case or number of cases, or where a certain number of cases are used for each letter of the alphabet. It will be seen that there has been no attempt to keep the cuts of any firm separate, but the proofs are so kept. Consequently, when a place becomes vacant in case No. 1, it is filled by the first cut which comes into the office that will fit the place after it became vacant, thereby keeping every inch of available space occupied. The cuts belonging to the office should be classified under proper headings and also filed away in alphabetical order. Out of the three thousand cuts we have it does not take more than two minutes to find a cut, where before it often took an hour. If I have not made myself clear upon this subject I will gladly answer any questions which may be asked by anyone interested.

HENRY HAHN.

FROM MEXICO.

To the Editor: TOPOLOBAMPO, Sin., February 28, 1893.

Some of your numerous and increasing readers may be interested in a few remarks, by one of the craft, from this sunny country, where there is no rain for nine months of the year, but perpetual sunshine and cool nights. While there are many items of general interest, yet I will confine my letter to matters pertaining to the craft. I have never seen nor heard of some peculiarities in the printing business which exist in this region, and according to my diagnosis cannot exist elsewhere unless under similar conditions.

On arrival at this port and colony in May, 1892, I was asked if I could do catalogue work, and on answering in the affirmative was welcome indeed. I was given copy for a list of over a thousand volumes, with classifications by authors and titles. On making a survey of the office for material with which to carry on the work, I found the only available type in an antiquated font of 2-nick brevier which had been discarded, and was, of course, covered deep under a protecting layer of dust. The type was totally unfit for use because of the growth of a hard substance (resembling barnacles) on the shank of nearly every letter just above where the tops of leads and slugs come, the growth varying from the size of a pinhead to mere specks, which, of course, rendered justification impossible, or if attempted the lines would have been so off their feet as to have a crazy appearance, and could only produce worse than botch amateur printing. So I started in rubbing off the growth on a file (do I hear someone say blacksmith, or sneer?) as I had to work with the material on hand, as the base of supplies was hundreds of miles distant. I ascertained later that rubbing the letters on the stone, with water, cleaned them as good as new. By this means I removed enough of the barnacles to set up the required number of pages, the size of Arena or Forum magazines, and finished the catalogue, which, with a cover, under the circumstances, is a fair piece of work.

And now, as to the cause of the barnacle growth. It was a puzzling question for me. I sent samples to the St. Louis Type-foundry to see if they could throw any light on the subject. Their reply, August 19, was as follows: "Our verdict is that the type never were perfect. The barnacles, as you call them, were cast on the type [this much of the reply was underscored, and continuing] when they were first made. Think the type must be a foreign importation and that it was cast on some patent type machine that never was perfected and that the foundry that did make them never intended to have the type get in the hands of a printer." Now, with this verdict from an old, established and reliable house, is it any wonder it was a puzzle to me? There is also in the office a font of Benton's self-spacing brevier, which is now in nearly as bad condition as the old 2-nick, besides a font of nonpareil in same state.

My theory is that it is caused by the water, as I have been studying the matter. The water used at this port is obtained from Las Copas island, six miles distant, where it seeps from the water of the bay through the sand into shallow wells, perhaps two hundred feet from shore, and to newcomers it has a slightly brackish taste, otherwise excellent. I noticed in galvanized iron pails and on lead articles in contact with the water, the same foreign growth, in different stages. But there was no growth on quads or spaces, though leads and slugs were in many cases ruined. There is, I think, some element in the water which causes the growth of the barnacle, as the barnacle on rocks, ships' bottoms, etc., is caused. If any of your readers have had similar experiences I would like to hear from them, either in your columns or by letter, the former preferred.

Being in charge of the book, news and job printing of this colony I have had many perplexing difficulties to contend with, one of which, concerning rollers, I will mention. I had much difficulty in getting rollers to take ink, as they were damp on the surface and all attempts failed, though I tried washing in oil, reducing ink, warming ink table and other ways used in coaxing them into condition. Occasionally, an exception, I would succeed in getting a form nicely rolled and worked, entirely satisfactory, yet the same plan tried again had no effect. The ink, though labeled book, was a bad lot and has to be ground before used. Some may say my composition -Bingham star brand-was not suitable, so I melted, added glue, and other materials; made new composition from fine grade syrup and glue, different mixings, and cast roller after roller, but it was no use. The mercury was in the nineties all day and the rollers would almost melt in press, and my only salvation was in using old discarded rollers, harder than others, by age. Before using glue it was so pliable that it would bend up like rubber, there being so much dampness in the atmosphere. Of course, therein was my difficulty in getting rollers to take ink. Do I hear someone say to build a fire and dry dampness out of room? But though the office is in a frame building, there is no glass in windows, but wire screen on doors and windows, and it was quite damp in the building when dry and sunny outside. One has the entire atmospheric changes to work against in the vast pressroom of nature. In winter the question is less difficult, because the air is less muggy. However, by doing all presswork in the afternoon, or after the south wind gets to blowing, when the air is dry I get along very well

A brief description of this port and colony may make a fitting close to this letter. Topolobampo is situated on the western coast of Mexico, midway between Guaymas and Mazatlan, connection usually being made with Guaymas, by steamer or sailing vessels. The fine harbor, one of the best on the Pacific coast, is controlled by the Credit Foncier Company, a large coöperative concern, holding valuable concessions from the Mexican government. A fine, dressed stone customhouse has been built and a seven-mile irrigating ditch dug, leading from the Fuerte river to the company lands. The printing business promises to become an important department of the colony.

L. F. AUSTIN.

FROM BRITAIN.

To the Editor: LONDON, England, March 8, 1893.

I have to record the death of Mr. Louis J. Jennings, member of Parliament for Stockport. Mr. Jennings was better known as a literary man than as a politician. His most important work was his edition of "The Croker Papers," but he was the author of other books which gained him a fair reputation. He made a name as an independent journalist in New York, and wrote "Eighty Years of Republican Government in the United States." He had for some time been reader to the great publishing house of Murray, and was for a time editor of the New York *Herald* London edition. He was fifty-six years of age, and he will be a distinct loss to the House of Commons, where he was much respected.

Most of the London penny daily papers seem determined to keep pace with the times, and have considerably enlarged their issues. The most remarkable pennyworth is the *Daily Telegraph*, which gives ten pages regularly and twelve on Saturdays. The Saturday issue contains articles on current subjects by the best-known writers, and is altogether a valuable contribution to the literature of the day.

Mr. Phil May, an artist of considerable merit, accompanied by Mr. E. S. Grew, of the *Daily Graphic*, is going round the world for the *Graphic* and the *Daily Graphic*. Mr. May will visit several towns in the States, Chicago among them, and then go on by easy stages to Japan.

Referring to the *Daily Graphic* reminds me that there is a report current in newspaper circles here of an American syndicate being formed to start an illustrated daily journal similar in character to the *Daily Graphic*. It is said that a large capital has been subscribed to launch the new venture, and that Mrs. Frank Leslie is one of the principal spirits of the movement. I give the rumor for what it is worth.

The recently launched illustrated weekly, the *Sketch*, has met with a most encouraging success, something like 70,000 copies of the first number being sold immediately. It is certainly an excellent publication—full of illustrations and literary matter of more than passing interest.

Mr. C. J. Drummond, who was for some years secretary to the London Society of Compositors, has been appointed one of the labor correspondents in the extended labor department of the Board of Trade. Mr. Drummond was a strong opponent to the methods and objects of the new trade unionism, and his appointment is naturally a little unpopular with its advocates. Nevertheless, he is the right man in the right place, and his appointment is evidence that party distinction will have no place in the organization of the department, for Mr. Drummond is a strong opponent of the present government. Under these conditions the interests of the workers are likely to be well considered.

At the dinner to celebrate the opening of the new offices of the London Society of Compositors, Mr. Bowerman, the secretary, announced that the great house of Hazell, Watson & Viney, Limited, is now admitted to the society. He stated that this had not been accomplished in a moment, but only after prolonged negotiations. This accession will result in the addition of about ninety members to the society roll.

The well-known antiquarian and litterateur, Sir John Evans, head of the firm of John Dickinson & Co., paper merchants, was recently presented with the honorary freedom of the Stationers' Company. This company is a trading company, and admits no one as a member unless he is connected with the trade with which his name is associated. The late Mr. W. H. Smith was made an honorary freeman some twelve years ago, and was the first freeman of the guild. Sir John Evans is the second, and is the only living man possessing that honor.

One of the most promising signs of the times is the growing disinclination on the part of disputants to take their cases into the law courts, arbitration in trade disputes being much more in favor. With all regard to the ability of learned judges, it

goes without saying that a thoroughly practical man is better able to decide on the merits of a trade dispute, in which many technical matters are involved, than a man who at the best only partly understands the technical details submitted. A case was quite recently amicably settled by this means at the instance of the learned judge before whom the case came. A manufacturer of stereo blocks sued a firm of London printers for goods supplied. The defense was that they were not according to sample. The judge saw in a moment that such a simple technical point as this could be easily settled by a practical printer, and he wisely suggested that the case should be referred to one. The suggestion was accepted by both parties, who thereby saved themselves considerable expense, and arrived at a more satisfactory decision than would possibly have been the case had the action been permitted to have gone on in the usual way. This is a subject deserving more attention than it usually obtains. Nine times out of ten trade disputes could be amicably settled by means of arbitration if both parties desire a just decision. As a rule, the points at issue are not worth either the money or the time spent upon them, and when taken into the law courts chiefly benefit the lawyers, for the successful party in the suit is frequently the loser in the end when everything is settled up. H. WOOD SMITH.

THE QUESTION OF A SEPARATE CHARTER FOR JOB PRINTERS.

To the Editor: CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 10, 1893.

In your March number you give considerable editorial attention to a communication from a correspondent from this city who advocates separate charters for job and news printers.

Now, I will admit the soundness and justness of your reason assigned for the rejection some thirteen years ago of this same proposition, namely, the failure of its supporters to submit a practicable working scheme to warrant its being put to actual test, but the fact that no such scheme has been evolved does not argue conclusively that it does not exist, and will not be brought forward.

Your assumption that "it may be regarded as an indication that there is no pressing need for a change, after all," because during the thirteen years that will have elapsed between the meetings of the International Typographical Union in Chicago the matter has not been kept persistently before the craft membership, is open to very grave doubts as to its correctness. The fact that the matter has not been brought forward year after year since its first defeat is not an indication that the same feeling has not continued to exist, and the very fact that it is brought forward now is evidence that the feeling has grown and broadened, and taken such hold on the membership that "glittering generalities" and the privilege of helping to pay the expenses of the international body without a just proportion of the representation will not much longer be sufficient to quiet that large and increasing number of thinking men denominated job and book printers. We have served almost seven times seven years for our Rachel, and we think it is time we filed our claim for her. In the same sentence in which you assert the lack of interest in the matter because of its lying dormant so long, you give one of our principal reasons for dissatisfaction. You say: "At that election (Chicago, 1880) the friends of the separate charter movement were defeated, although a job printer was one of the three delegates elected." Now, you will admit, I presume, that the news men were a majority in the Chicago union and naturally elected their own candidates as to two, and the third was "given" to the job men with a flourish of self-gratulation, being careful, of course, to select the man so magnanimously "given." If there is any argument in this it is for separate charters, for representative men will certainly excel those "selected" because of a known pliancy on a given question. "Fools" are more liable to be used for a bad than a good purpose, legislatively speaking. You say: "It was owing largely to a failure to prove that job

and news printers are distinctive branches that former attempts at separating the two classes of workmen met with so complete a defeat." Now don't you acknowledge the *distinction* when you admit that there are *classes*? And isn't it a proof of a distinction when the every effort of job men is for an all-time scale and of news men for an all-piece scale? And the claim that "it will be found necessary in time for the job printers to make a piece scale" must be set down as "not proven," and the predicted clash of opposing interests is by no means a dead certainty.

I quote again: "During the job printers' strike for a shorter workday in 1887, it must be confessed that they would have found themselves in a sorry plight were it not for the generous and loyal support given them by the newspaper men of the country. The same experiment was repeated more recently in Pittsburgh. Innumerable instances might be mentioned where the newspaper men have proven themselves superior to class prejudice; and where they have undergone considerable selfsacrifice to further the interests of the craft in general." In the first place, who would have been more benefited than the news men by a shorter workday in job offices? Not the job men, certainly, for it is undoubted that the disproportion of men to situations is found in the ranks of the news men, and as the principal good sought to be derived by shortening the workday was giving more men employment, the news men would be the greatest gainers, since they have the largest proportion of unemployed. Therefore their "loyal" support is not so very "generous" after all. And further, if a comparison is drawn between the "generous and loyal" support of the two classes the job men will not suffer, taking the actual appeals for aid as a measure. And - but comparisons are odious.

Concluding, you say: "What is required in the present emergency is someone capable of evolving a plan contemplating that issuance of separate charters to job printers and newspaper men, one that will insure entire harmony in the internal workings of the printing office, and at the same time insure the highest degree of prosperity to all branches of the craft. Can this be done?" I believe it can—I know it; but do not pretend to say that I am that someone. But in order to provoke discussion and mayhap inspire someone else to the effort, I will briefly as possible outline my idea.

First. Grant separate charters where desired, giving to each branch or class the privilege of local self-government, including the right to independent representation in the International Typographical Union.

Second. Let the working card be the undisputed passport into any union office wherein the bearer may find work, be it book, job or news; but because a news man may get "straight" work in a book or job office, it does not necessarily make a job printer of him, and vice versa.

It is not the design to prohibit any man from working wherever he is qualified to work, but to place the distinction (and all must admit there is a distinction) in such shape as will render book and job men controllers of their own local affairs and give them the representation in the international body which they are justly entitled to and pay for.

To illustrate: If a man goes into a town with a "news" card, let him deposit same in its proper union or branch and receive a working card, as at present, and that card shall entitle him to work in any union office in which he may find work, no matter what class or branch; but when he leaves said town he, of course, receives the same card he deposited, or a "news" card, the mere fact of his having worked in a job or book office not entitling him to a card of that class.

Again: Should an "all-around" man deposit a "news" card, and upon leaving desire a job card, let him take up his "news" card and deposit same in job union, and if secretary of said union knows him to be a competent job man, he shall issue him a "job" card. If secretary does not know, let an examination committee investigate, and if they report him qualified, the card shall be issued; if reported not qualified, his

"news" card shall be returned to him. This rule would work as well one way as another and render the cards interchangeable, but would depend on the man's own merits as to what extent.

Third. Enact such apprenticeship laws as would confine the beginner to one branch long enough to secure competency.

Fourth. To enact such laws in case of strikes as follows: In the event of a strike in a job office, with newspaper combined, or vice versa, each union shall take separate action in the matter, and it shall require a three-fourths vote of both unions to sanction same. In case of a three-fourths vote in one, and not in the other, they have the right of appeal to executive council, the same as at present, with the International Typographical Union in session, as a court of last resort.

It strikes me that some such plan as this would be feasible and secure great harmony in the ranks, and a more equally distributed representation in the lawmaking body, which is one feature that must be kept uppermost.

G. F. A. RUSSELL, Chairman Committee.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 10, 1892.

The prospects for increased trade in all lines of business throughout this state have not been brighter for several years than they are at present. Among the many considerations favoring the improvement of the present stagnation in business is the surety of cheaper and more reasonable freight rates between here and the East. This has been brought about through the recent formation of the North American Navigation Company, which resulted from the disruption of the trans-continental pool and the withdrawal of the subsidy paid by the transcontinental railroads to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

This company has for many years enjoyed the monopoly of the carrying trade by way of the Isthmus of Panama, it being enabled to keep all competitors out of the field through its contract with the Panama railroad. The new steamship line—the North American Navigation Company—has succeeded in making a contract with the Panama Railroad, and has entered into direct competition with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The St. Paul, the first steamer of the new transportation company, sailed from this port Thursday, March 9, with a full cargo, to meet a similar steamer from New York. Her departure was a great event in shipping and commercial circles and was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd of people.

The Traffic Association of California has determined not to rest until San Francisco and this state have recovered their lost prestige and until they have secured the commercial supremacy to which their wealth, productiveness and geographical position entitle them. Although this organization has only been in existence a short time it has accomplished much more than would have been considered within the limits of possibility two or three years ago. Through its agency, competing lines of clipper ships around Cape Horn have been established, reducing freight rates over fifty per cent; the practicability of the construction of a competing transcontinental railroad has been demonstrated and the nucleus for the building of such a line has been made; in the state legislature now in session many of the schemes of the railroad monopoly whose greed and tyranny are responsible for the present bad condition of affairs have been blocked; and by its approval and indorsement of the North American Navigation Company, and through its having passed resolutions requesting and advising the community to subscribe for the stock of the new steamship line, and to assist it by shipping all freight by this route, the long desired competition in the carrying trade via the Isthmus of Panama and the consequent reduction in freight rates have been consummated.

There seems to be a difference of opinion among the employing printers of this city regarding the condition of the printing trade at the present date, some thinking there has been a slight improvement and others that there has been no increase whatever. One thing is certain—there are as many idle printers in town now as there were a month ago. However, there are many large orders in connection with advertising this state and its many attractions for the World's Fair now being figured on by the different printing houses, which will undoubtedly give an impetus to the printing trade in the near future. Some of these jobs are of a very extensive nature, requiring the expenditure of many thousands of dollars in the printing work alone.

James R. Brodie, of J. R. Brodie & Co., a well-known employing printer, died in this city February 26. Mr. Brodie has been a prominent man in public affairs and in printing trade circles since his boyhood. For fifteen years he has been engaged in the printing business in San Francisco, ten of which he was in the employment of Winterburn & Co. During the last five years he was associated with Samuel L. Valleau under the firm name of J. R. Brodie & Co. His death was the result of a severe cold which developed into pneumonia and carried him off after an illness of a few days. The San Francisco Typothetæ passed the following resolutions of respect to his memory:

Again the members of the Typotheta are called upon to mourn the loss of an esteemed associate. James R. Brodie, after a brief illness, was called away on Sunday morning, February 26, in the prime of life, at the age of forty-seven.

He has been a citizen of San Francisco since boyhood, and his life was worthy of emulation. He was honest, liberal, true and just.

As a member of our craft and association, we honored him; as a citizen and a man, all appreciated his worth and will feel the loss the whole community has sustained by his untimely death; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, while bowing to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we feel that one has been called from us whom we will miss and mourn; we will cherish his memory, and we extend to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy.

The resolutions were drawn up and signed by James G. Spaulding, Charles H. Crocker and W. I. Sterett, the committee appointed for the purpose. Similar resolutions of respect were passed by the San Francisco Typographical Union.

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union, held February 26, the nominations of officers to serve during the ensuing year were made. For the offices of first vice-president, secretary and treasurer, only one nomination was made for each, and E. Harper, W. B. Benoist and J. P. Olwell will fill these respective positions during the ensuing year. The choice for the presidency lies between Miles L. Farland and W. A. Bushnell. At this meeting, the committee elected for the purpose of revising the scale of prices reported having made favorable progress.

James H. Barry, an employing printer of this city, is being warmly supported for the appointment by President Cleveland as superintendent of the San Francisco mint. It is conceded on all sides that a more capable or deserving man could not be appointed to the position, and every printer in this city is strongly advocating his cause. The leading mercantile houses are practically a unit in his favor, and it is remarkable how many of the newspapers in California, republican and democratic alike, are sounding his praises and working in his behalf.

The indications are that the state convention of the California Federation of Typographical Unions, to be held at San José, on April 13, will be very largely attended. The different unions are preparing for the convention and are electing their delegates for the occasion.

AS HAPPY AS HE COULD AFFORD.

"Mr. Addem," said a country merchant to his sad-faced bookkeeper, "I wish you would try and look a little more cheerful."

"I think," replied the bookkeeper, swallowing a big lump, "that for 9 a week I'm awfully jolly."



CRAMPED QUARTERS.

PRODUCE WILL BE CHEAP.

Reasonable predictions are made by the Chicago Evening Journal which says that unless produce commission merchants are far and away at sea in their calculations, housewives will be able to supply their tables at less cost during the World's Fair than they are able to do at present, and even at a less outlay than last summer. The reason for this is said to be two-fold. First and foremost is the fact that farmers east, west, north and south, who never before included Chicago as a market, have made preparations to send their produce to this city in the hope that they would obtain better prices here than elsewhere. While the greatly increased receipts will not flood the local market, it will insure citizens of this city and their guests, during the coming summer, the best the market affords and at extremely reasonable prices.

The second reason given for decreased cost in vegetables, game and fruit in Chicago is the phenomenally big crop which is in prospect in the southern portion of the country, and the promise which a sustained cold winter gives of a warm, vegetable-growing summer in the North.

With the return of better weather shipments of vegetables, fruits, poultry and dairy products have increased and prices have correspondingly decreased. Eggs, butter and cheese, which commanded a high price during the extremely cold weather, and which for a time were a luxury, have, within a week, dropped to a figure where they come within the reach of the poorest paid mechanic or laborer. New vegetables are also arriving in large quantities from the far South, and cucumbers, tomatoes, new onions, lettuce, spinach, parsley, cauliflower and radishes, raised in California, Mississippi, Florida, and even in hot houses in this and surrounding cities, anticipate, by two months or more, the usual shipments to this market. Though these products are early shipments, they are excellent in quality, and are being sold at a comparatively low price.

The Northern farmers and gardeners have greatly increased their acreage for the World's Fair harvest, and with reasonably fair weather during March and April will ship their produce to Chicago early in the season. Chickens, turkeys, ducks and all kinds of game were until recently scarce, but have lately been arriving in large quantities and the outlook is for a plentiful supply for months to come. Chicago has become a great distributing, as well as receiving, center, and commission men will select the best articles for local consumption, reshipping the inferior qualities to other points. Nothing but that which is first-class in every respect will, it is declared, be sold in Chicago. From this it will be seen that the dire forecast of starvation prices made by alarmists has but little foundation.

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For particulars see editorial on page 36.



CHICAGO ARTISTS' RAUCHER.

JUST what a "Raucher" means was a guess for many of those invited to the evening of the Chicago Society of Artists on Wednesday, March 8. "They have a nice time at these Rautchers," said one in a commendatory way. "Yes, indeed. I never was at a Rocker before," was the reply. A gentleman from the North side who attends the Turner Hall concerts obligingly explained that the "ch" in the word should be handled in the same way as that in the Irishman's exclamatory "Och," and that "rauch" was a smoke or a fume, and "raucher" a smoker; and as the atmosphere filled with the fumes of perique and habanas a visitor remarked that, anyway German was a singularly expressive language. "Yes, it abounds in onomatopæia," asserted another, but was contradicted by a friend who averred that that sort of thing was only to be found in Chicago water.

The weather was not propitious, but there was a very large attendance, and the informal character of the entertainment with its easy good-fellowship was thoroughly enjoyable. The rooms were nicely decorated, a table in one of the back rooms being especially attractive from the character of the ornamentation, which consisted of sardines, cheese of various brands, Saratoga potatoes, anchovies, sandwiches, sinkers, cigarsettes and the other delicacies dear to the heart of bohemia. A choice programme of musical and other selections, mostly humorous, occupied the greater part of the evening, and in the frequent intermissions the guests regaled themselves at the aforesaid table.

C. W. Rohrhand played several selections upon the violin. Henry Hart impersonated Pat Rooney, F. H. Lacy sang, Charles Ritter played the mandolin, Art Young made lightning sketches to a piano accompaniment, and Ben King, the Michigan bard, gave several poetic selections and character sketches and his impersonations of Paderewski convulsed the audience. Among the guests present were:

J. G. Brown, New York; Thomas Havenden, Philadelphia; J. Francis Murphy, New York; John Fry, St. Louis; E. Bringhurst, St. Louis; Charles M. Kurtz, Louisville; Hubert Vos, Holland; Charles D. Robinson, San Francisco; Craig McClure, St. Louis; C. S. Bouton, C. F. Whitmarsh, A. H. McQuilkin, J. S. Templeton, Dr. F. D. Stannard, W. B. Deming, J. J. Flanders, William Frederickson, Stanley Waterloo, Charles Ritter,

Henry Hart, H. Mayer, W. G. Coffin, C. W. Rohrhand, E. C. Webster, Ellwyn Baron, Ben King, Malcolm McDowell, J. Perceval Pollard, Art Young, Tom Powers, W. G. Williamson, E. J. Dressler, W. W. Vernon, Ernest Albert, W. O. Swett, Jr., William Chissman, William Schmetdgen, W. C. Hartson, Robert Dickey, R. W. Piratski, Herbert E. Butler, E. S. Cameron, Abner Crossman, O. D. Grover, Lawton Parker, Charles E. Boutwood, Charles Halloway, F. Holm, Louis Braunhold.

CLEAN PROOFS.

R. H. G. ADAIR, foreman of the *Times*, of Chicago, is certainly alert to the advantages of clean composition on his paper, and encourages correct work in every way in his power. Some time ago Mr. Adair inaugurated a competition which is sufficiently described in the announcement which he caused to be displayed in the composing room of the *Times*, reading as follows:

SHOW A CLEAN PROOF.

From Sunday night, January 29, to Monday night, February 27, inclusive (excepting Saturday nights), a percentage record of the work of each compositor on the *Times* will be kept by the undersigned. To the compositor having the highest average will be awarded a cash prize of \$10 and a suitable souvenir giving a complete record of the work done by him. To the compositor having the second highest average will be awarded a cash prize of \$5.

It will be my aim to keep a record of all the errors and make the percentage in such a way that no element of luck will enter into the contest.

When a compositor can, without material loss of time, change a head so as to conform to the uniform space and does not do so, it will be scored against him, although the office makes the correction.

Two errors marked in a revise will be regarded as four in the first proof.

No privileges other than those obtaining at present will be granted to make kicks during this contest.

Compositors will please be careful and not mutilate proofs.

H. G. ADAIR, foreman.

On the conclusion of the contest the result was given as below, the last three gentlemen earning "honorable mention," and is certainly creditable to the contestants. A further announcement has been made by Mr. Adair that the office will hereafter correct all two-error galleys, which well displays his ability to conserve the important matter of time. The souvenir awarded with the first prize was a silver-plated composing stick.

 JANUARY 29 TO FEBRUARY 27 INCLUSIVE, SATURDAYS EXCEPTED.

 Takes included in contest.
 18,682

 No. of takes without an error.
 8,634

 EMS.
 ERRORS.

 A. C. Shirley
 154,660
 45

 Hans Rossner
 166,800
 65

 Charles Nichols
 168,700
 94

 G. Meissner
 141,900
 111

 Fred Miller
 129,400
 103

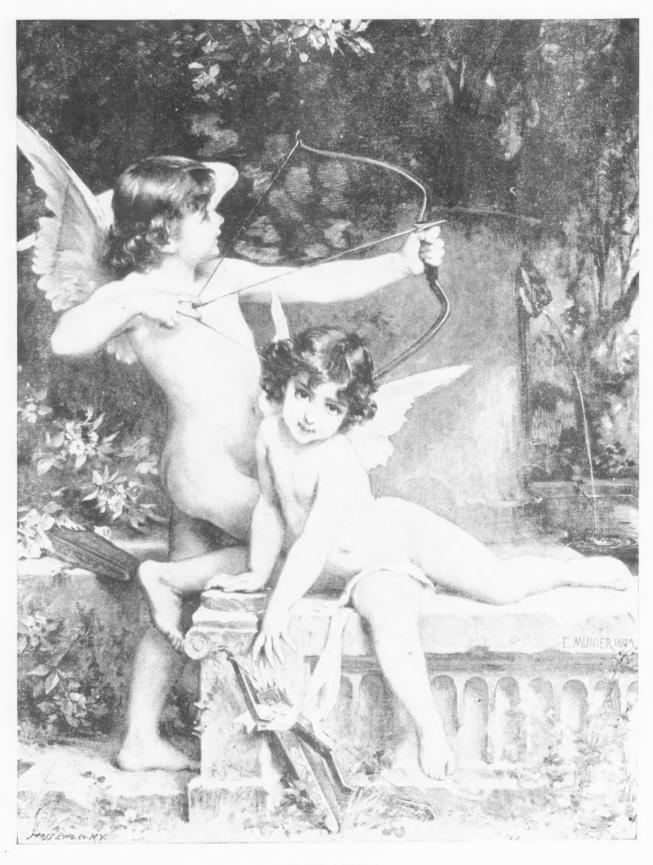
EXPENSIVE BLUNDERS.

There is great wisdom in the view taken by Jay Gould as to cheap help, as that view is illustrated in a current anecdote. Russell Sage had in his employment a young man whose loyalty and acumen were generally recognized by all Mr. Sage's friends, Mr. Gould among them. The young man had an offer to go elsewhere at an increase of salary and finally accepted, inasmuch as Mr. Sage refused to do better by him. Jay Gould happened in Mr. Sage's office a few days afterward and casually remarked: "Why, where is John?" "Oh, he has left me," said Mr. Sage. "He got extravagant notions in his head, and I had to let him go. But I've got a new boy, and I save \$3 a week on his salary." "You do, eh?" remarked Mr. Gould with undisguised disgust. "Well, have you figured how much you will lose on his blunders?" That covers the whole question of "help." If an employé costs a business man anything on blunders, it is time to let him go.—Northwest Trade.



TITLE PAGE OF INVITATION.

Specimen of penwork designing by Will H. Bradley, Monadnock building, Chicago.



CUPID'S ATTACK.

Half-tone engraving by Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York. Thy fatal shafts unerring move.

I bow before thine altar, Love!"—Smollett

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

BY RODERIC C. PENFIELD.

PERHAPS the most prominent success in journalism today, at least as regards magazines, is the *Ladies' Home Journal*, of Philadelphia. The offices have just been moved into a handsome building erected especially for this journal, on Arch street, and there is probably no journal in America more luxuriously housed.

The *Journal* was first issued in December, 1883, the form being eight pages of the same size as at present. The number of pages was increased from time to time, and now the regular



LADIES' HOME JOURNAL BUILDINGS

issue consists of thirty-two pages and cover, but editions containing thirty-six, forty and forty-eight pages are of frequent occurrence. The circulation of nearly 700,000 copies has been built up mainly within the last four years, much of the success being attributed to constant and liberal advertising. There are not many more extensive advertisers than the Curtis Publishing Company.

The new building is 67 by 135 feet in size and six stories in height, the general line of materials used being Pompeiian brick, brownstone and terra cotta. The investment in this

building is about \$160,ooo. The first or ground floor is devoted to the general offices and the subscription department, eighty-five persons being constantly employed on this floor alone. Beautifully fitted and furnished apartments are provided for the business manager, treasurer and the counting room. The fittings are in Pollard oak, and the numerous desks, racks, filing cabinets, etc., have all been espe-



CYRUS H. K. CURTIS

cially constructed for this department. The second floor is used by the agents and premium departments, and here fifty clerks are employed. The business done on this floor would be a large one in itself if it were not overshadowed by the vast volume transacted by the magazine.

On the third floor are the large and artistically furnished offices of Mr. Curtis and Mr. Bok, as well as the apartments for

the artists and associate editors. Comfort reigns everywhere, but I may go a step further and say that in the offices of the chiefs there is an air that savors very strongly of luxury in the rich carpets, handsome furniture and tasteful decorations. The fourth and fifth floors have been reserved for the mailing departments.

On the sixth floor is a department that, better than anything else, perhaps, indicates the enormous number of subscribers and the amount of work required to keep track of them. This is the mail-list room, and our friends in the country, with their mail list on two double galleys, will be interested to know that there are forty tons of type and 14,000 galleys in this room, and that the services of about forty people are constantly required to attend to making the corrections in the list. There are about 500,000 names on the subscription list of this magazine. The galleys of names are arranged on shelves, and each state is in charge of one girl. The corrections are sent up from the office every day. The foreign list is an interesting one, nearly every country being represented. Among those not usually seen on the mail list of an American journal are Corea, Canary Islands, Burmah, Fiji Islands, Hungary, etc., while there are good-sized lists of names in Mexico, England, France, Germany, Scotland, Ireland, Japan, Hawaiian Islands and Alaska. The plant in this room alone is valued at \$22,000. About sixteen days of the month are required for the mailing, five experts with mailing machines doing the work.

The plant from which this journal is issued is one of the largest private concerns in the United States, and would rank among the most extensive of regular plants anywhere. It is

contained in a fourstory building on a small street directly in the rear of the office building, the size being about 60 by 100 feet. Motive power is furnished by an eightyhorse high-speed engine, which drives the machinery all over the building. Nearly all of the first floor is devoted to the warehouse, in which the paper is received and opened out ready for the pressroom and the shipping department.

The pressroom occupies a large apartment about 250 feet



EDWARD W. BOK.

long, containing two perfecting presses of the Cottrell make and twelve two-revolution presses from the same company, as well as four small presses. The perfecting presses, which were built to print this particular journal, contain the latest improvements which science has applied to printing presses. They net 22,000 sheets per day, printed on both sides, feeding from a roll and cutting the paper to the regular size — 33½ by 46.

The composing room and office of the manager are on the second floor. In these rooms are contained over four thousand pounds of body type and nearly four hundred fonts of job type, this large amount of material being required and in use on the *Journal* and the many jobs which are used as a part of the business of the magazine.

The third and fourth floors are devoted to the bindery and portions of the mailing department. The most interesting pieces of mechanism up here are the two Chambers folders, which are each supplied with three automatic feeders. These folders each turn out 19,000 complete copies of a thirty-two-page journal, with cover; this being the average output. Each machine is attended by one man. After the sheets are folded

they go to the four wire stitchers, which are in charge of eight girls and stitch 50,000 copies of the journal per day. The magazines are then trimmed, there being three large cutters constantly in use. The rooms are equipped with every laborsaving device possible, and it is interesting to know that the "shavings" bring in \$200 per month.

The paper used in a regular edition of 700,000 copies of a thirty-two-page journal, including cover, is nearly 3,500 reams, of which about half is sent flat and the other half in rolls. The paper weighs eighty pounds to a ream, and the curious can easily compute the total amount of paper used in a single

edition of this publication.

There are about two thousand pounds of ink consumed per month, and there is also machinery which can be depended upon in case of accident to the regular appliances. Among other reserve machines are four Brown folders, to be used in case there is anything the matter with the automatic feeding machines described above. The manager of this department is Mr. J. S. Bellows, who for a long time was with the Burr Printing House, in New York.

The Ladies' Home Journal is owned by a stock company, in which Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis is the principal holder. Mr. Curtis has been materially assisted by his wife in bringing the journal to its present great success, and at the same time the editor, Mr. Edward W. Bok, is credited with fine business ability as well as editorial talent, both of which have been exercised in this magazine. Portraits of both of these gentlemen are presented here, and it is to be observed that they are both young men. Mr. Curtis is enjoying the fruits of his labors, having recently purchased a very handsome country place in the suburbs of the city, which is said to have cost him at least \$50,000.

In the management of the concern he and Mr. Bok have been materially assisted by Mr. T. S. Scott, the secretary and treasurer, and Miss Schneidawind, the business manager, who is perhaps the only lady in a position of this sort in this country. A great many of the ideas in the new building are hers; all the furnishings were selected by her, and show the trained business knowledge of a man as well as the refined tastes of a woman.

The editorial and contribution expenses of the magazine amount to about \$40,000 a year, and the bills paid outside printers for extra work amount to a good many thousand more in the course of twelve months.

There is hardly a place in the United States where there is not at least one subscriber to the magazine. The Journal's circulation, however, lies largely in the smaller cities and large towns. The regular sales through the news companies amount to from 175,000 to 200,000 copies per month. The subscription list is increasing at the rate of about 6,000 to 7,000 copies every

The new building is lacking in nothing to aid in the dispatch of business, there being two elevators run by electric power and a private telephone system, the first of its kind in Philadelphia, with fifteen stations in various parts of the building, and a convenience that is far superior to speaking tubes.

WHAT DID IT?

The printer was kicking because somebody was at his case rack and had got things into all sorts of confusion.
"I'd like to know," he said, with more or less profanity,

"who has been doing this?"

"Circumstances," suggested the foreman, solemnly.

"Circumstances, nothing," snorted the printer. "It's some son of a shooting stick I d like to slug. Circumstances hasn't got anything to do with it."

The foreman laid his hand on his shoulder kindly.

"You seem to forget," he said in far-away tones, "that circumstances alter cases," and the printer bowed his head and wept .- West Coast Trade.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MISS LIZZIE MILLER.

BY H. WOOD SMITH.

7E have much pleasure in presenting our readers with a portrait of Miss Lizzie Miller, of the composing staff of Messrs. Hazell, Watson & Viney, Limited, Aylesbury. Although only in her twenty-fourth year, Miss Miller has for some years past been known as a contributor of charming



verses to Hazell's Magazine, and also of a serial story which ran through the last volume of that ably edited and interesting publication.

Miss Miller, who is the eldest of a family of six girls, was born in September, 1869, at Aylesbury, in which town her father carried on a small business as a house decorator. Her school days appear to have been somewhat irregular, as, owing to the delicate state of her health, she was unable to attend school-the national school-more than a few weeks at a time. At thirteen she was at Brighton, whither she had been sent to recover from the effects of an illness, and it was here that she made the first attempt at rhyming. During the two following years she must have been pretty busy, for at the age of fifteen, when she entered the employment of Messrs. Hazell, Watson & Viney, she had a book full of verses which had been written during those two years. Miss Miller modestly says that had it not been for the existence of Hazell's Magazine, she does not think that any of her verses would ever have found their way into print, for she would never have had sufficient courage to have offered them anywhere. As it was, it required a great deal of her mother's persuasion to get her to offer one to the editor of this little magazine when it was first started. Miss Miller, as one may readily see from her verses, is passionately fond of flowers and cannot work without them, every available space of her own room being filled with flowers in summer, and is never quite destitute of them in winter. Miss Miller has found the greatest incentive to perseverance in hearing people state their belief that the verses were not her own composition, for she rightly says that she knew that had they been "quite rubbish" the remark would not have been

made, and that those people were unknowingly paying her a high compliment. As already stated, Miss Miller is the author of a serial story entitled, "Under the Chilterns," which possesses considerable merit, and she has received acknowledgments of her poetic gifts from the Princess May of Teck, Lady Tennyson and others. The publication of this little notice is a tribute to the high merits and unassuming ability of one who may fairly be considered, in more ways than one, an ornament to the printing world.

Miss Miller has kindly sent the following verses specially for The INLAND PRINTER:

THE COWSLIPS' SONG.

There are secrets stored in our yellow cells
You'd love to know;
Such tales we could ring from our perfumed bells
Of long ago.
You think that the cowslips are voiceless flowers,
And you do not know we have talking powers.

We remember once in years long, long flown,
A fairy child,
With such dancing eyes, and her curls all blown
By zephyrs wild,
Who would run to a laddie straight and tall,
To sit down and make her a cowslip ball.

And then when we blossomed again one year,
We heard him say,
That she'd grown to his heart so doubly dear,
That night nor day
Could he think of aught but the queenly face
He had learned to love in its baby grace.

We flowers never heard one wee word she said,
Although we tried;
But her cheeks as roses grew brightly red—
All crimson dyed.
Then—and then we saw—but we'll whisper this;
Their lips meet in a long, long, hung'ring kiss!

And after that when we blossomed again,
When Maytime smiled,
Once we heard her sing such a sweet refrain,
That angels mild
Bent to hear her sing to her baby boy
A song o'erbrimming with gladness and joy.

When next we came 'twas no wonder the skies
Wept soft and long,
For they saw the grief in those tear-filled eyes,
And heard no song.
We decked, with the aid of the kindly rain,
The grave where the joy of two hearts was lain.

Ah! seasons fly swiftly: each once smooth brow
Is many-lined,
Each head beneath sorrow has learned to bow;
But sorrows bind
The hearts that were close when their love begun,
So close until now they are almost one.

We flowers are as young as we ever were;
And they've grown old,
But though time is whisp'ring among their hair,
"Silver for gold,"
They are richer far than us of the glen,
For they have a love that's beyond our ken.

A SEPTEMBER IDYLL.

A sweet September day is slowly fading,
Above comes faintly forth a crescent moon,
Home, through the jeweled stream, the kine are wading,
Through jewels left by fair departed noon.
The giant trees are tinged with brown and yellow,
As if the sinking sun had played a freak,
And touched each oak and beech with colors mellow,
Like sunburn on a peasant maiden's cheek.

Forget-me-nots and meadows sweet together
To deck the valley fair their fragrance lend,
While on the hills blue harebells, pinky heather
Are whisp'ring, and to hear each other bend.
Adown the lane, the crimson poppy glowing
Amid the feath'ry grasses, russet brown,
Reminds one of a dainty lady showing
Her robes in contrast to a peasant's gown.

A butterfly, with gorgeous wings poised lightly—
Forgets that daylight dies and summer wanes;
The while a big, brown bee goes humming brightly
Beyond the gay-dressed thing, with labor's gains—
Goes humming brightly on until he reaches
His thrifty home beneath the southern wall,
Upon which hang the ripened golden peaches,
Beside which stand proud hollyhocks and tall.

An evening primrose in its yellow glory,
A bush of lavender in fragrance sweet,
List, with the crimson rose, to hear that story,
And strive to see two pairs of lips that meet.

"Oh, God! the earth is fair!" all Nature singing,
All softly, sweetly float the moments by,
And up two blissful hearts their thoughts are winging,
To that one world where love shall never die.

COST TO SEE THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

N answer to a question that is asked by people all over the world, "What will it cost to see the World's Fair?" the Chicago *Tribune* has carefully compiled figures from which an abstract is taken.

As the Exposition grounds cover 700 acres containing fiftytwo exposition and state buildings, besides those of foreign nations, the live stock exhibit and a number of exhibits which are outside, such as Esquimau and other villages, which may be termed side shows, twenty-one in number, it is not probable that one person can cover the ground in a day. Supposing he can, the itemized account is as follows:

Admis	sion to Exposition grounds\$.50
6.0	to side shows 5.25
Ride o	u electric boat
44	elevated railway
4.6.	sliding railway
4.6	ice railway
Lunch	eou
Round	-trip fare from the city by rail or water
1	otal\$7.05

This shows the total expense, though the general sightseer would only go through the Exposition buildings for which his 50 cents admission pays. This would make the cost for ten days, including everything, \$18.30.

Following in detail and on the economical basis, the question of cost can safely and satisfactorily be answered for the benefit of the rich and poor alike who anticipate coming to the Fair from any part of the country. As an example take the man of ordinary means living five hundred miles distant. He decides to devote one week to it. At a rate of one fare and a third his railroad ticket for the round trip will stand him \$13.50. He leaves home Sunday evening and arrives in Chicago Monday morning. If he wants a room without meals there will be plenty of comfortable quarters to be had at \$1 a day; with breakfast and dinner or supper \$2 will cover that item. Otherwise, say his meals cost him \$1.50 a day, he stays six days and has expended:

•	
Railroad ticket	
Sleeping-car berth each way, \$2	4.00
Room	6.00
Meals in Chicago	9.00
Admission to Exposition grounds	3.00
Side-shows, if he takes them all in	5.25
Pleasure ride on electric boats, elevated, sliding and ice railroads	55
One trip to and from grounds on lake steamer	25
Five trips on street car	50
Total	42.05

The only difference to the men living 800 or 1,000 miles away will be the difference in railroad fare. These are not minimum figures. Liberal allowances are made for respectable as well as comfortable accommodations. Of course the well-to-do merchant and prosperous professional man can spend twice the amount in the same length of time going in for luxuries and higher living, but he can't see any more of the Fair.

As a matter of information and by way of illustration take a New York man whose bank account is large and put him through a ten days' engagement. It is understood that he will not be satisfied with anything below the best. His railroad tickets and sleeping berths to Chicago and return eat up a \$50 bill. Three meals each way en route on the dining car will get away with \$6. His hotel accommodations, provided he lives on the American plan, will cost him not less than \$6. His necessary expenditures, therefore, on the supposition that he, too, intends to see everything, will be:

Railroad fare	40.00
Sleeping-car fare	10,00
Hotel bill, ten days	50.00
Admission to grounds	5.00
Meals on grounds	15.00
Side-shows	5 25
One ride on each of the pleasure schemes	.55
Carriage to and from the grounds, \$3 a day	30.00
Total	55.80

In none of these estimates has any statement been made of the amount of money an extravagant and wealthy person can spend. The object is to show that a man can see the Fair thoroughly on a few dollars or he can spend thousands.

The cost of living in Chicago will be so systematically and well regulated that the visitor need have no concern about not being able to get just what he can afford. There will be plenty of good, comfortable rooms in all parts of the city at the rate of \$1 a day, without meals. There will be good rooms with meals at \$2 a day; better rooms without meals at \$1.50 a day, and with meals \$3. These rates will prevail in boarding houses and in second and third class hotels. In the first-class hotels one can get accommodated at \$3 a day or \$15 a day. The latter figure will secure a parlor and bedroom, with bath and all the comforts of a luxuriously furnished home. It will not be a hard task to find acceptable accommodations within easy walking distance of the Exposition at rates that no person would feel so niggardly as to take exceptions to, and thus escape the annoyance of traveling back and forth on crowded trains.

People contemplating visiting the Fair are particularly warned against all sorts of schemes for securing rooms in advance, as there will be room for everybody, and which can be obtained on arrival without trouble.

WORKINGMEN AND THE FAIR.

As a means of crystallizing the observations of industrial experts the proposition of the Chicago *Herald* is unrivalled. Its announcement is made thus:

"Skilled labor, if able to avail of the advantages of the World's Fair, must derive extraordinary benefit from it. Study of processes, examination of tools, comparison of methods of other countries and our own, cannot fail to promote invention, to enlarge intelligence and to improve the status of artisanship in the United States. But the very men whose study of processes, whose comparison of methods and whose examination of machinery and tools would confer on their respective crafts the highest good must be content with few and limited opportunities at Jackson Park. Duty to their families, in providing for whom the American artisan is distinguished above his fellow-craftsmen throughout the world, will keep these men at their regular occupations when others more fortunate will be free to visit the Fair.

"The Herald purposes to diffuse the advantages of the Fair throughout the ranks of skilled labor in Chicago and expects the benefits thus accruing to extend over the country by means of those vehicles of communication which labor unions have provided. There are in Chicago many organized crafts. The Fair will continue for twenty-six weeks. Each of the local labor unions will be invited by the Herald to choose from its membership a man deemed best qualified to act for it in studying processes, machinery, tools and materials peculiar to its interest, and the Herald will send him to the Fair daily for one of these weeks, paying him \$50 for his time and expenses so

that his family shall not lose by his personal and his representative distinction. It may be that more than twenty-six representative men will present themselves, in which case there will be weeks in which two or more experts will be given an opportunity to avail themselves of the proposition here made. It is the *Herald's* desire that at least one delegate for each week may be recommended by the unions, and if there are more than that number so much the better.

"Each of the men thus selected will make as thorough an investigation as possible of the subject matter in his charge, and it will be expected of him that he will write for the Sunday Herald a report of his observations, to be published in its columns for the perusal not only of his own union and his fellow-craftsmen throughout the country and all over the world, but for the perusal also of the great general public, who will feel a keen interest in the observations of men thus chosen and thus equipped for so interesting and important a trust. Illustrations will be furnished for these reports to whatever degree may be found desirable.

"The entire undertaking has been placed by the *Herald* in the hands of a committee composed of James J. Linehan, president of the Trade and Labor Assembly; John C. Harding, president of Typographical Union No. 16 and J. B. Cogswell, president of the United Carpenters' Council."

That the full benefit of this very liberal offer may be reaped by the mechanics of the country, says the *Eight-Hour Herald*, it will be necessary to act promptly and intelligently. Let the members throw aside whatever prejudices and personal preferences they may entertain, and nominate their very best men for the task to be assigned them.

RULE-TWISTING FOR NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

PART from any discussion of the merits of rule-twisting in newspaper advertising there is some little curiosity in regard to how it is done. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, of Seattle, Washington, shows in its advertising columns much of the rule-twister's productions, one of the specimens from which is given on another page of this number of THE INLAND PRINTER, the work of Mr. Mort Donaldson, of the composingroom staff, aided by Mr. J. V. Harrison, chief of the stereotyping department. The illustration, that of a man reading a newspaper, was first sketched on a galley and a skeleton border was then built around the outlines and locked up tightly. Rules were then bent to the required shape and placed in position and held in place with large quads, with suitable quads at points occupied by the hat, feet and shadows. A heavy cut was then placed on top to keep the rules securely in place; and hot stereotype metal was then poured all around the design and up to the round of the chair. The metal does not stick to or injure the type or quads in the least it is said, but makes a clean, perfect justification. The parts above the round of the chair was then justified with quads. The space of the coat and legs were then filled with quads and the matter in the pages set. Wire netting was cut for the pants and underlayed to the paper height with slugs and leads cut to fit close. A piece of emery paper was then covered with tin foil to avoid sticking to the mold and cut to fit the coat and underlayed same as the pants; the shadows being treated in the same way. The feet and hat were cut out of six-point slugs and placed in position on top of the quads with necessary underlay. Mr. Harrison, the Post-Intelligencer stereotyper, did the rest, getting the mold of the many loose pieces without causing them to shift and drying it in four minutes — a very neat job of stereotyping.

COWLD!

One day Pat and Sandy were crossing a ridge
Where the snow-laden winter wind howled;
Said Sandy: "My friend, I am cauld wi' the kilt!"
Pat replied: "Faith, I'm kilt with the cowld!"

OSCAR SAMOSTZ, PREST. AND MANAGER.

MAX FRICKE, SECRETARY.



ROOMS 26 & 27 McCormick BLOCK, CORNER DEARBORN AND RANDOLPH STREETS.

.... CHICAGO, ILL.

Business Card-Charles T. Gould, Chicago, Ill.

Medical Specialties.

SOLE AGENT FOR

LORENZ REICH'S HUNGARIAN WINES.
THE AMERICAN & CONTINENTAL "SANITAS" CO.
LIMITED, OF NEW YORK. THE RUDISCH CO., "SARCO PEPTONES,

"NUTROLACTIS" COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. VAN BEIL'S "RYE AND ROCK," PHILADELPHIA. BUNTIN DRUG COMPANY, OF TERRE HAUTE, IND.

HYGIENIC WOOD WOOL COMPANY, OF NEW YORK

LONDONDERRY LITHIA SPRING WATER CO. CLYSMIC NATURAL MINERAL WATER. RUBINAT-CONDAL WATER.

ETC., ETC.

EDWIN E. HILLS,

Commission Merchant,

200 C

70 STATE STREET, ROOM 204.

(BAY STATE BUILDING.)

TELEPHONE, MAIN 4471.

Chicago,

Letter-head - A. R. A., Chicago, Ill.

GLUE ***

COMPLETE STOCK.

CAN SUPPLY

ANY GRADE

AT ONCE.

J. Russell & co.

· HAMILTON · HOUSE · BLOCK,

· HOLYOKE, · MASS.

Blotter-Burt. Vernet, Griffith, Axtell & Cady Co., Holyoke, Mass.

SPECIMENS OF PLAIN JOB COMPOSITION.

SELECTED POETRY.

For the present it is proposed to set aside a column in each number of THE INLAND PRINTER for poetry, selected from the works of writers of the past and present. In some instances these selections will be garnered in fields not readily accessible to the general reader of this journal, and, as far as may be, they shall be grouped in such manner as must commend them to all.

SONG.

BY CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE.

Come live with me and be my love, And we will all the pleasures prove, That grove or valley, hill or field, Or wood and steepy mountain yield.

Where we will sit on rising rocks, And see the shepherds feed their flocks By shallow rivers, to whose falls Melodious birds sing madrigals.

Pleased will I make thee beds of roses, And twine a thousand fragrant posies; A cap of flowers, and rural kirtle, Embroidered all with leaves of myrtle.

A jaunty gown of finest wool, Which from our pretty lambs we pull; And shoes lined choicely for the cold, With buckles of the purest gold.

A belt of straw and ivy buds, With coral clasps and amber studs; If these, these pleasures can thee move, To live with me, and be my love.

THE BIRTH OF DESIRE.

BY EDWARD VERE, EARL OF OXFORD.

Come hither, shepherd swain!
Sir, what do you require?
I pray thee shew to me thy name!
My name is fond Desire.

When wert thou born, Desire?
In pomp and prime of May.
By whom, sweet boy, wert thou begot?
By fond Conceit, men say.

Tell me, who was thy nurse?

Fresh youth in sugared joy.

What was thy meat and daily food?

Sad sighs, with great annoy.

What hadst thou then to drink?
Unsavoury lovers' tears.
What cradle wert thou rocked in?
In hope devoid of fears.

What lulled thee then asleep?

Sweet speech, which likes me best.

Tell me where is thy dwelling place?

In gentle hearts I rest.

What thing doth please thee most?

To gaze on beauty still.

Whom dost thou think to be thy foe?

Disdain of my good will.

Doth company displease?
Yes, surely, many one.
Where doth Desire delight to live?
He loves to live alone.

Doth either time or age
Bring him unto decay?
No! no, Desire both lives and dies
A thousand times a day.

Then fond Desire, farewell,
Thou art not mate for me,
I should be loth methinks to dwell
With such a one as thee.

MY MIND TO ME A KINGDOM IS.

BY SIR EDWARD DYER.

My mind to me a kingdom is,
Such present joys therein I find
That it excels all other bliss
That earth affords or grows by kind:
Though much I want which most would have,
Yet still my mind forbids to crave.

No princely pomp, no wealthy store,
No force to win the victory,
No wily wit to salve a sore,
No shape to feed a loving eye;
To none of these I yield as thrall:
For why? My mind doth serve for all.

I see how plenty surfeits oft,
And hasty climbers soon do fall;
I see that those which are aloft
Mishap doth threaten most of all;
They get with toil, they keep with fear:
Such cares my mind could never bear.

Content I live, this is my stay,
 I seek no more than may suffice;
I press to bear no haughty sway;
 Look what I lack my mind supplies:
Lo thus I triumph like a king,
Content with that my mind doth bring.

Some have too much, yet still do crave;
I little have, and seek no more.
They are but poor, though much they have,
And I am rich with little store;
They poor, I rich; they beg, I give;
They lack, I leave; they pine, I live.

I laugh not at another's loss,
I grudge not at another's gain;
No worldly waves my mind can toss;
My state at one doth still remain:
I fear no foe, I fawn no friend;
I loathe not life, nor dread my end.

Some weigh their pleasure by their lust,
Their wisdom by their rage of will;
Their treasure is their only trust,
A clokèd craft their store of skill.
But all the pleasure that I find
Is to maintain a quiet mind.

My wealth is health and perfect ease,
My conscience clear my choice defense;
I neither seek by bribes to please,
Nor by deceit to breed offense:
Thus do I live, thus will I die;
Would all did so well as I.

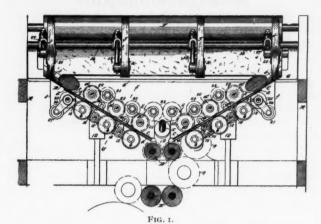
Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

THE number of patents relating to the printing interests, granted during the past month, was somewhat greater than the issue of the preceding month, but still not quite up to the average.

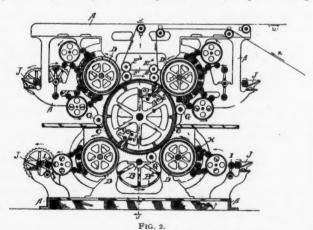
Luther C. Crowell, of Brooklyn, New York, received two additional patents, one on an improvement in folding mechanism, and the other on inking mechanism for printing machines, both patents being assigned to the Hoe Company, of New York.



The former patent is shown in Fig. 1. In place of the bands or tapes shown in the earlier patents of Mr. Crowell for conveying the paper over the point of the longitudinal folder, a series of positively driven feed-rollers are arranged to seize the sheet at opposite sides and advance it with certainty and the requisite tension over the folder point. It is claimed that this arrangement is a great gain in simplicity of operation, and that the paper may be moved at great speed.

The inking device consists of a cylinder having a segmental inking surface and an independent segmental distributing surface, and the usual ink-supply rollers. A roller conveys ink to the ink-receiving segment and rises to permit the ink distributing segment to pass beneath, while a second roller, in positive contact with both segments, conveys the ink from the receiving to the distributing surface.

Fig. 2 shows a longitudinal sectional view of a press invented by Samuel J. Murray, of Indianapolis, Indiana, the patent being



assigned to the National Card Company, of the same place. The press is of the continuous-feed type, and is designed for use in printing in many colors.

A novel typesetting machine has been patented by A. K. Joshua, of Balwyn, of Victoria, and his assignee, Alexander V. Rea, of the same place. The type are expelled into a race-way by the action of keys having suitable connections, and are

swept out of the race-way into a hopper by an endless band carrying brushes and moving at the rate of 270 feet per minute. From the hopper the type move along a channel in a continuous column, ready to be justified and broken up into short lines.

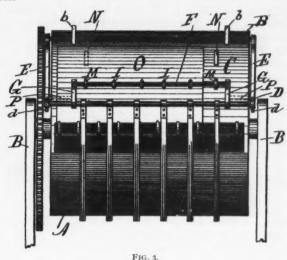


Fig. 3 illustrates a perforating attachment intended for use in connection with a cylinder printing or lithographic press for perforating sheets of paper when being printed, to facilitate the separation of the sheets upon predetermined lines. The shaft F, carrying the adjustable perforating wheels I, is so pivoted that it may be automatically moved away from the paper at intervals, as desired, or may be positively secured in an inoperative position when perforations are not required.

Fig. 4 shows a paper-feeder invented by Henry E. Smyser, of Philadelphia, and owned by Arbuckle Bros., of New York.

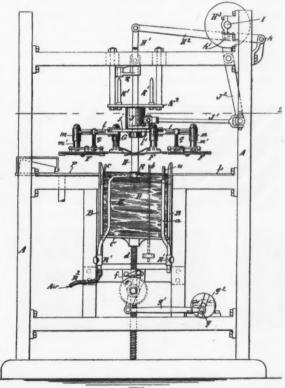
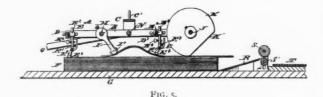


Fig. 4.

A series of lifters are mounted upon a shaft. Each lifter passes over a paste disk (P) and to a pile of sheets of paper, from which it removes the top sheet. The sheet is conveyed to a suitable table, where it is stripped from the lifter. The machine

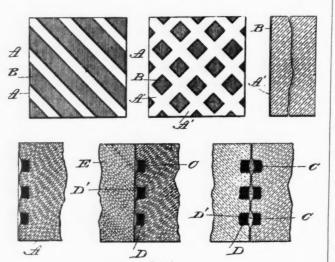
is especially intended for use in making paper boxes and bags, but may be used in connection with any machine to which paper is fed sheet by sheet.

George S. Davis, of Waltham, Massachusetts, received a patent for a machine for drying matrices, a part interest in the same being assigned to C. H. Taylor and G. W. Williams, of Boston, and W. B. Chase, of Somerville, Massachusetts. The machine comprises a stationary shell, a "whirl" rotating within the shell, and a matrix-carrying basket secured to the "whirl." A gas jet, hot air or superheated steam may be used to assist the drying process, the medium being supplied through a stationary axial pipe.



Henry A. Wood, of New York city, has patented a registering device for printing presses, the patent being assigned to the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, of the same place. The aim is to provide a device for securing absolute register between the impression cylinder and reciprocating bed of a multi-revolution cylinder press. The reciprocating bed carries a rack having very shallow teeth, so that the corresponding segment upon the cylinder may clear the same upon the return movement of the bed. Both the cylinder segment and bed rack are adjustable to secure perfect register and provide for wear. A rack having a few strong teeth is secured to the registering rack, to positively start the cylinder and bed in register.

Fig. 5 is a view of a paper-feeding attachment patented by Nicholas Lux, of Topeka, Kansas. It is exceedingly simple in construction, and is said to automatically and accurately deliver the sheets of paper. The whole feeder is so mounted that it may be swung out of the way when it is desired to feed by hand. When in use the legs E rest upon the pile of paper to be fed. The pushing finger I and cam-wheel J advance the sheet, the cam-wheel serving to raise the front leg from the sheet while the sheet is drawn out from under the near leg.



Samuel D. Sandel, of Austin, Texas, received a patent for delivery apparatus for printing presses, one-half of the same being assigned to A. B. Miller, also of Austin. The object of the device is to provide an endless band or apron paper deliverer, which will automatically take the sheets of paper from the cylinder and deliver them upon the usual table in an orderly pile. The band carries rods having gripper fingers

which seize the sheets and carry them along to the pile and then release them.

Louis E. and Max Levy, of Philadelphia, received a patent on the screen for photo-mechanical printing shown in Fig. 6. A glass plate has parallel linear depressions or furrows etched therein, the base of said depressions being filled with an opaque

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO PQRSTUVWXYZ& abcdefghijklmnopqrst uvwxyz \$1234567890

FIG. 7.

paste to form lines. The portion above the lines is filled with a medium having the same index of refraction as the glass. Two plates prepared as above are cemented together so that the lines will cross.

The only design patent of special interest to printers granted during the month was No. 22,263, to Gustave F. Schroeder, of Mill Valley, California, and assigned to V. J. A. Rey, of San Francisco, California. It covers the font of type shown in Fig. 7.

MR. HANFORD'S PLAN FOR OBTAINING THE SHORTER WORKDAY.

As it is very generally conceded that definite action will in all probability be taken on the question of the shorter workday at the next convention of the International Typographical Union, a thorough and dispassionate consideration of the obstacles to be encountered and of the problem generally cannot be too earnestly urged. The suggestion of Mr. B. Hanford, of Washington, D. C., recently published in the *Typographical Journal*, is certainly a conservative one and eminently fair. It is also capable of what it urges: a simultaneous and general application. Following is Mr. Hanford's proposition in brief:

I.—On the dates herein below mentioned all unions subordinate to and in the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union of North America, in pursuance of and in compliance with the passage of this proposition, submitted to a vote of the membership by the said International Typographical Union of North America in regular annual convention assembled, shall request, demand and require that in all such unions as are not on or before October 1, 1893, working nine or less than nine hours per day, the following reductions in hours and changes in scales of prices shall be made on or prior to the dates and for the periods below named, as follows:

(a) Commencing October 1, 1893, and continuing until January 1, 1894, the period of work shall be nine and three-quarter hours per day, with ten hours' compensation at the rate of wages paid under the scales of prices existing immediately prior to October 1, 1893.

(b) Commencing January 1, 1894, and continuing until April 1, 1894, the period of work shall be nine and one-half hours per day, with nine and one-half hours' compensation at the rate of wages paid under the scales of prices existing immediately prior to October 1, 1893.

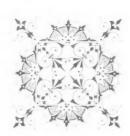
(c) Commencing April 1, 1894, and continuing until July 1, 1894, the period of work shall be nine and a quarter hours per day, with nine and one-half hours' compensation at the rate of wages paid under the scales of prices existing immediately prior to October 1, 1893.

(d) Commencing July 1, 1894, and continuing thereafter, the period of work shall be nine hours per day, with nine and one-half hours' compensation at the rate of wages paid

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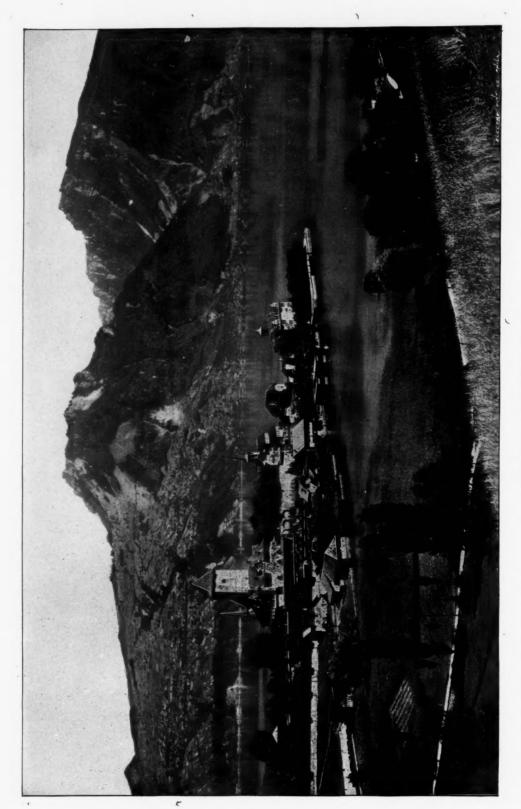


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SCENE IN SWITZERLAND.

Specimen of half-tone engraving by ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY, 1306-10 Filbert street.

under the scales of prices existing immediately prior to Octo-

II.—That the Constitution of the International Typographical Union be and by the passage of this proposition is hereby so amended as to permit and require that subordinate unions shall change, alter or amend their scales of prices in accord herewith and with the foregoing and following; and further, · any subordinate union that may fail to carry out the provisions of this proposition, it having become law by vote of the membership, shall be amenable to discipline, and shall be disciplined by the infliction of the maximum penalty provided for the infraction or neglect to carry out any of the provisions of the constitution, by-laws, general laws, decisions, or other regulations of the International Typographical Union.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CANADIAN PRINTING RUPEAU.

N his late report to the secretary of state, the queen's printer, Dr. S. E. Dawson, reiterated statements to the effect that the employés of the Canadian Government Printing Bureau, at Ottawa, Ontario, were not producing the same amount of work, pro rata per man, for the government as they did for the contractors in former years, and more than insinuated that the Ottawa Typographical Union, in demanding a uniform scale for men working on time, was seriously at fault. At the last regular meeting of Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102, resolutions were passed providing for the appointment of a committee of five members employed in the various branches of the bureau to inquire into and report upon the actual amount of labor performed by compositors working under the present slug system on plain matter; and at the same time a number of the statements and deductions penned by the worthy doctor, reflecting on the capabilities of his staff, were given an indignant denial. The committee are busily at work.



THE NEW TOY.

THOUGHTS OF SPRING.

We kinder think it's comin'; there's a softness in the breeze, An' the green is almost peepin' from the winter-withered trees

An' where the river's streamin', or the lake like silver shines, The village boys are dreamin' of their hooks an' fishin' lines.

We kinder think it's comin', for there's somethin' in the air That makes you think that violets are gittin' mighty near; An' the farmer's sent his children to the blue-back speller school

An' he's sittin' in the cotton field a-cussin' of his mule!

-Atlanta Constitution.

BARNHART BROTHERS & SPINDLER AND THE AMERICAN TYPEFOUNDERS' COMPANY.

THE following letter reached the office of THE INLAND PRINTER after the forms of the correspondence department had gone to press. The importance of the subject demands its publication in this issue, though limited space compels the use of smaller type than is desirable:

To the Editor :

the Edilor:
CHICAGO, March 22, 1893.
We have read with deep interest your editorial on the American Typefounders' Company. Able as it is from your standpoint, we cannot con cede that it is unreservedly correct in more than one or two paragraphs. Permit us to point out some inaccuracies, and in doing so to quote your words in italics :

"The promoters of the new company have declared over and over again that there will be no increase in the price of type, and considering their high standing as business men, and their long and honorable career, etc." If success measures the "high standing," the Combine founders must be failures, and they must stand low, for they have officially declared that competition was ruinous and that they couldn't stand it. Their methods were evidently unpopular, for they dropped their business and fell to the rear. Was it strictly honorable to issue a circular headed "Reduced Price List," when the circular showed a very decided net advance in nearly every article, and a heavy advance on those patent faces of which the Combine has a

"We do not believe in trusts"—there speaks the fearless American citizen; but why does The Inland Printer add "but in this case there seems to be no trust; the very word implies control of a product"? Does the whisky trust absolutely control the product of spiritus frumenti? Does the beer trust, or do the dozen beer trusts, control the amber fluid? Does the furniture trust, the bill-posters' trust, the fertilizer trust control? Wish to, they may; hope to, they may; but control, verily not. The trust may take the form of a corporation, thus avoiding the bad odor of the word-but though the name takes a back seat its purpose has a front seat, and every observant person sees it.

"According to the statement of the American Typefounders' Company, fifteen per cent of the entire product is made by independent foundries." "business men of high standing" slipped from veracity again there. believe it is susceptible of proof that the Combine foundries do not cast half the entire product of the country. We know that our own foundry casts much more than twice the type cast by the foundry which is reputed to have been rated as one-third of the whole American Typefounders' Company, and in stating this, we base our figures on the sworn statement of one of the officers of that institution.

"It may be that the new company desires to get entire control of the typefoundry interests, . . . but men are not hung for what they want to d Certainly that is the intent. We have been threatened by members of the Combine, both directly and indirectly, with ruin if we remained out; we have been told it was folly "to try to stand against them." And then men are hung for what they intend to do. How was it with the anarchists who did not throw a bomb, but only planned the throwing?

'It [the Combine] affords conveniences for selection, prompt delivery, etc." In all honesty, which founders have been more progressive, prompt and accommodating-those in or those outside of the Combine? If the Combine founders, why have they been unpopular and why have the outsiders passed them in the race?

"Discounts have varied." Not our discounts. We have, and have had, regularly announced and regularly adhered to discounts; we quote the discounts hundreds of times a week, the trade knows them well and likes them. The man who shops and tries to beat us down gets no better net figures than he who sends his order for \$500 or \$5,000 unsolicited. We give larger discounts in large quantities than in small quantities, but we discriminate against or in favor of none.

'The new company controls elaborate modern casting machines and the new system of punch culting, etc." We will put our casting machines and other improvements against any in the world. The casters will tell you that our foundry is the Mecca of their fraternity, because, on account of our improved methods and machines they can earn more here than any where else. Mr. Benton's punch cutter may be valuable, but when we had the opportunity of availing of it, we decided it offered us no advantage.

One word as to the purpose. Does not the movement of the Combine on brass rule show conclusively what their purpose is? Six months ago three large brass manufacturers made all the printers' strip rule produced in this country. The Combine got fairly in the saddle, when lo! each retail purveyor of this kind of rule was notified by the manufacturers that he could purchase no more strip rule from them, but might apply to G. Frederick Jordan, manager of an eastern Combine foundry, and a high official of the "company." Out of curiosity we asked G. Frederick for quotations and were favored with reply that we could have it at thirty to fifty per cent above the price we had been paying. Does this not look like monopoly?

Let us ask you, dear INLAND, what would be the result if all trade

papers, all newspapers, all purchasers of type, in short, should take your view of the situation and should pat the Combine on the back? Suppose the Combine, thus favored and upheld, should get the entire business of the country, would there not then be a monopoly or a trust that would sui the most technical? What would then be the position of the newspaper

and the printer? Do you imagine that the money expended in securing monopoly and the time and character squandered in forming a trust would not be charged up to you with compound interest? Do you think the printer would not be required to settle that long bill? Is not the history of all successful trusts identical in this one respect? Has not the greed of gain impelled such trusts always to violate pledges if thereby they might increase dividends? "So are they all—all honorable men."

Now we say positively, there never was, is not and never will be need for a trust or combine among business men in our line, or any other, if they work on business principles. We had no difficulty in doing a very successful business and in largely extending it before the Combine was formed. We are doing even better now. Must not the Combine, in order to pay dividends on its large capital stock, increase prices? Saving expenses will not do it. One of the prominent Combiners said to the writer of this when the Combination was in embryo, that they should not carry much stock, but should "teach the printers to wait for their goods."

"The improved business methods" which you hint at do not seem to have been introduced as yet into the Combine policy. Some impecunious printers called on us last month proposing to buy \$1,400 worth net of goods, paying \$200 cash, the balance in three years' time with chattel mortgage. We told them we could sell on no such terms. They then showed us figures from a Combine foundry offering to do that identical thing. We have received today (March 22) a letter from a Michigan publisher, saying a Combine house has just offered to sell him \$375 worth of material, \$50 cash, the rest in monthly payments. He adds that he will give us his order on those terms, as he prefers to trade with us. We want and will take no such trade. The Combine house, in making that offer, simply proposes to start an office, to furnish all the capital, and to share in the profits, if any. We do not compete with our own customers.

In conclusion we have only to add, that while we consider a trust, a combine or a company of this kind, generally speaking, dangerous to the public welfare, this one has been an aid to our business, for, to quote one of our employés, "If another trust should form, with our house remaining independent, we should have to immediately double our force."

Yours sincerely, BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.

Since writing the above we have read in the March number of The Inland Printer an indorsement of your editorial on the American Type-founders' Company. This indorsement is signed in the name of a man who is reputed to be the principal owner of an establishment in Philadelphia that has just been made agent of the Typefounders' Combine. Being a very considerably interested party we think this gentleman's testimony would hardly be accepted as disinterested. We have letters from the following concerns: the Great Western Typefoundry, of Kansas City; Great Western Typefoundry, of Omaha; Minnesota Typefoundry Company, of St. Paul, and the St. Louis Printers' Supply Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, all being branches of this house, each advising us that it heartily and strongly indorses our position in hostility to the Combine. We think this may be fairly set off against the indorsement of the representative of the Combine above mentioned.

Yours truly,

B. B. & S.

BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

A NEW novel by the French writer Paul Bourget, is announced by the Waverly Company, New York, under the title of "The Son."

Dictation is the title of a neat little monthly for stenographers, just issued by Isaac S. Dement, 116 Dearborn street, Chicago, at the small subscription price of 50 cents per year.

THE Chicago *Daily News Almanac* for 1893 is an unusually full, accurate and useful publication. For national information it is easily the peer of eastern almanacs of the year, and as a local reference it cannot be surpassed.

Demorest's Family Magazine for April contains an interesting article on the "Society Leaders of Illinois," which is beautifully illustrated with the portraits of the society leaders of the "Prairie State," and is a fine tribute to its women.

To CELEBRATE the issuance of the eightieth thousand of Rider Haggard's last novel, "Nada, the Lily," the Waverly Company, of New York, have just published a new 50-cent edition of the novel, embellished with numerous handsome illustrations by R. Caton Woodville.

A NEW edition of 5,000 copies of the February Century is now printing. The demand for the magazine this season has been very great. The publishers were for a time entirely out of the January number; and they are now printing this new edition of February which has been for some time out of print. The March edition, which had already been increased, proved still inadequate, and a yet larger supply is in preparation for

April. The April number will contain an important article on the trial of the Chicago anarchists, by the judge who presided.

PRANG'S new line of Easter cards and booklets are, if possible, more beautiful than previous efforts. Their immense variety displays amazingly the artistic skill and inventiveness which the house controls. The line is distinctly American. The original designs were executed by foremost American artists, and lithographed and printed by American artists and artisans at the Messrs. Prang's fine art establishment in Boston, under their personal supervision.

CAMILLE FLAMMARION, in his story "Omega: The End of the World," which begins in the April number of the Cosmopolitan magazine, keeps the reader at the highest point of excitement by his vivid description of the alarm and despair excited by the approach of a comet whose collision with the earth had been declared by astronomers inevitable. For scientific statement and sensational effect this characteristic production of French genius is unique, and the reader who reads this marvelous story—and if he begins it he will certainly finish it—will have assimilated, without effort, a compact store of scientific knowledge. In this way, apart from its absorbing interest, this remarkable piece of fiction will have a distinct scientific value.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

A LARGE number of specimens have been held over for review in our next issue.

G. H. SLOCUM, Caro, Michigan. Assortment of general work below mediocrity.

CHARLES B. CONATY, Port Chester, New York. Check blank of fair execution.

News Democrat, Belleville, Illinois. Specimen of general work, indifferently done.

E. L. Kappelman, job printer, Evanston, Illinois. General jobwork of average quality.

H. B. SAUNDERS, Hamburg, New York. Specimen of general work of average excellence.

T. E. Ash & Son, job printers, Boston. Business cards in colors. Tasteless and unattractive.

WILLIAM MARSHALL & Co., Melbourne, Australia. Office calender 1893, of indifferent merit.

CHAIN & HARDY COMPANY, printers, Denver, Colorado. Business cards of considerable merit.

THE Mail and Times, of Des Moines, Iowa, is one of the neatest publications which comes to us.

HUGH SPEARS, Attica, New York. Bill-heads, letter-heads and business cards; all below the average.

NEWS PRINTING COMPANY, Morning Sun, Iowa. Specimens of jobwork neatly and tastefully executed.

PROUT, "The Printer," Charlottesville, Virginia. Advertising leaflet, commonplace in design and execution.

THE Jackson Quick Printing Company, Waterbury, Connecticut. Advertising blotter and booklet. Meritorious.

SYMONDSON & WHITCOMB, the country printers, Albert Lea, Minnesota. Specimen of general work, well and neatly executed

HATHAWAY & BROS,, "The Evans Printing House," Philadelphia. Business cards in colors and bronzes which are thoroughly artistic.

Lewis & Drury, Lawton, Michigan. Specimens of jobwork which show a capability of better things. They are spoiled by over-ornamentation.

BANNER PUBLISHING COMPANY, Ligonier, Indiana. Souvenir "To the Golden Gate and Return," being a collection of the letters of Mr. I. B. McDonald, written to the Ligonier Banner during the National Editorial Association excursion to

San Francisco in the spring of 1892. The book is handsomely illustrated with numerous half-tones, and is a most interesting compilation.

PROGRAM of a grand ball given by the Cincinnati Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 11, Saturday evening, February 11. The work is neatly and creditably executed.

C. F. SPENCER, Atwater, Minnesota. An assortment of general jobwork neatly and cleanly executed, and considering the obstacles surmounted, highly creditable.

AMOR & MUNRO, the Courier office, Mansfield, Victoria, Australia. A card with new year's greeting. Though somewhat late in the year, we heartily reciprocate.

WILLIAM BARGER & SON, Elkhart, Indiana. Advertising insert. A desire for elaborate type display and over-coloration spoils the work. The presswork is indifferently done.

THE Alfred M. Slocum Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Advertising calendar and directory insert which well sustain the high reputation of the house for meritorious work.

THE Prescott-Powell Printing Company, 30 Vincent street, Cleveland, Ohio. An assortment of general jobwork of original design, neatly composed and well sustained by first-class presswork.

JOHN BLUM, Reformed Publishing Company, Dayton, Ohio. Specimen of general work of no particular merit. Also roster of the 11th Ohio Infantry Association, below the average of such work.

RAYNOR & TAYLOR, printers, Detroit, Michigan. Menu and programme of the eighth annual banquet of the Michigan Club, in which the firm's usual originality and artistic typography is well displayed.

CARSON, HURST & HARPER, Denver, Colorado. Illustrated catalogue of the South Denver Floral Company, handsomely embossed. The half-tones are well executed, and the work generally is highly creditable.

PATRIOT POSTER PRINT, Concord, New Hampshire. Poster in three colors, announcing the second annual concert and ball of Typographical Union No. 7, which, considering the amount of matter, is well and effectually handled.

R. Mathison, superintendent, Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, Ontario. Specimen of general jobwork and copy of the institution's publication, the *Canadian Mute*. The work is neatly and creditably executed.

From the employés of the government printing office at Melbourne, Australia, The Inland Printer acknowledges a handsomely printed card tendering the compliments of the new year's season. This reaches us somewhat late, but is none the less acceptable.

C. I. RAMBO, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Circular and advertising card in colors. The former of average merit. The latter is composed in a confused manner and is evidently intended to be attractive on that account. It shows considerable ingenuity on the part of Mr. Rambo.

McQuary & Son, printers. Neosho, Missouri. Business card and note-head in colors. The worst specimen of color work which we have any recollection of seeing. It is quite evident that the producers of this work have no idea of taste in type display or in harmonizing colors.

A. B. Maxwell, Dell Rapids, South Dakota. Specimen of general work, of average merit. Also a copy of the *Home-finder*. We would suggest that the rule twisting and ornaments about the heading be done away, and a plain, neat title used instead. The paper is capable of being made a very neat one.

R. M. ROBERTS, printer, Trinidad, Colorado. The Bensel Directory, combining all the cities and towns on the M. K. & T. Railway, between Parsons, Kansas, and Denison, Texas. This is a work of 332 pages including advertising, and Mr. Roberts informs us was produced in a thousand-dollar job

office; the presswork, including half-tones, being executed on an 8 by 12 Gordon, two pages at an impression. The book compares favorably with any work of a similar character that we have seen.

R. P. Smith, foreman Oconto Reporter, Oconto, Wisconsin. Letter-heads in colors and in black. The work is the joint product of Mr. Smith and W. F. Auger, as compositors, and John Carboy, pressman, and is certainly creditable, though in some of the specimens ornaments are used too freely.

KIRCHNER, MECKEI, & Co., 83, 85 and 87 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Illinois, have issued a neat announcement that they have formed a partnership to continue the job printing business heretofore owned and controlled by Counihan, Kirchner & Co., and submit specimen of their work neatly and well executed.

A. A. STEWART, Salem, Massachusetts. Assortment of jobwork, well designed and well printed. The display is very neat. Careful attention to details mark the work throughout. A very elaborate and handsome piece of work among the specimens is a programme for the fifteenth annual concert and ball of the Salem Firemen's Relief Association.

B. J. Lowrey, Howard City, Michigan. Souvenir of the twenty-fourth annual meeting and excursion of the Michigan State Press Association, This work includes, exclusive of advertising matter, one hundred pages closely printed, narrating the events associated with the annual session in Ann Arbor, and the excursion which followed in a trip through Dixie, compiled and arranged by B. J. Lowrey, ex-secretary of the association, illustrated with portraits of members and kodak views of scenes visited. It is very handsomely printed on fine paper; the cover is of dark green, gold embossed. The halftones are of good execution generally, but in several instances are defective. The book is a handsome and interesting compilation.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE E. LLOYD, of the firm of George E. Lloyd & Co., Chicago, died at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, March 16, 1893, of nervous prostration, after a protracted illness. Mr. Lloyd was one of the best posted, most thorough and practical mechanics who ever did business in Chicago, and his numerous friends will be pained to hear of his demise.

AT a meeting of the chapel of the Chicago Dispatch (H. B. Stewart, chairman), held March 1, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Death has taken from our midst our fellow craftsman and brother in unionism, Thomas M. Bradley, and

WHEREAS, The members of the *Dispatch* chapel desire to express in fitting terms their respect for their fellow workman and their sorrow at his death; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Thomas M. Bradley, the Dispatch chapel loses one of its most valued and beloved members, the typographical union one who had steadfastly adhered to the principles laid down in his obligation and who had served it faithfully, and his individual fellow workmen one who commanded the respect and esteem of each.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this chapel, and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Union Printer and The INLAND PRINTER.

J. K. CAMERON.

On Monday, March 13, a telegraphic dispatch was received at this office announcing the sudden death, on the evening of the 12th, of our lifelong friend, J. K. Cameron, at his residence, in Toronto, Canada. For years he had been a sufferer from a complication of heart and lung trouble, but with a quiet fortitude he had carried out the duties of his position as secretary-treasurer of the Monetary Times Company. He had been warned that his death would be sudden, and of that he was not unmindful, but spoke of it with a spirit of serenity, his only regret to leave those who were dear to him and to leave so many of his plans unfinished. On the evening of his death, while at the supper table, he was seized with an attack of

coughing, which induced hemorrhage. A few minutes thereafter he died. Those who knew Mr. Cameron best loved him best. Of fine literary and musical tastes, he was an admirer of art and a contributor to many American and Canadian journals. His dainty verses have from time to time appeared in The Inland Printer. He was a gifted elocutionist, and had his health permitted he would have won distinction in any of those lines toward which his artistic tastes inclined him. His wife and little daughter have the profound sympathy of all in their bereavement.

CHARLES H. WOODRUFF,

Senior member of the firm of John Woodruff Sons, proprietors of the Franklin Printing Ink Works, died at his residence, 133 North Eighteenth street, Philadelphia, February 1, after an illness of three days. The cause of his death was congestion of the brain. Mr. Woodruff was born in Philadelphia on October 17, 1840. His father, John Woodruff, was a prominent citizen and leading manufacturer. In 1846 he founded the Franklin Printing Ink Works, which rapidly became the largest manufactory of its kind in the United States. He thoroughly believes that the manufacturer should be acquainted with the most minute details of his own business, and with this end in view, his son, Charles H. Woodruff, at an early age entered a printing office, where he remained until he had mastered all the details of the trade. He then entered his father's works and took a thorough course as an inkmaker, entering the firm in 1865. For the past twenty years he has been the senior member of the firm, in which his brothers were partners. During this time he has become acquainted with nearly all the large printing establishments in the United States. In disposition jovial, in temperament sunny, in business thoroughly honorable, he left a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Mr. Woodruff was a member of the Union League, Meade Post No. 1, G. A. R.; a Knight Templar, a member of the Mystic Shrine and of the United Typothetæ. The funeral services were conducted on Friday, February 10, by Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D., LL.D. Interment in Mount Peace cemetery.

JAMES A. PECK.

One of the most familiar figures to be met with in connection with the annual conventions of the International Typographical Union has passed away in the person of James A. Peck, who died at the Alexian Brothers' hospital in Chicago, March 14, aged fifty-six years. The interment took place in the beautiful lot of the typographical union at Rosehill, on Sunday, March 19, and was largely attended, some of the best known printers of the city being present. The pallbearers were A. McCutcheon, M. J. Carroll, C. H. Stiles and others of Mr. Peck's old-time friends. The body was encased in a handsome rosewood casket, the floral emblems surmounting it being beautiful and tasteful. For the past twenty-five years Mr. Peck had been an almost constant attendant at the conventions of the International Union, so constant, in fact, that it is doubtful if any other one person, living or dead, has seen so many of these conventions in session. He was elected delegate by the New Haven union to the Albany convention in 1869, and subsequently sat as a delegate in the conventions of 1870, 1871, 1873 and 1876, representing the Louisville union on one of these occasions. Since the latter date Mr. Peck has attended these conventions in different parts of the country, going east as far as Boston and to Denver in the west. We believe it was his boast that he had attended eighteen of these gatherings altogether. It was Mr. Peck's custom to put in an appearance at the convention city a few days prior to the time set for the international body to convene, and on the opening day he was ready to forecast the action of the convention on all important matters, even to the election of officers. The convention over, he extended his tour to the principal points of interest in that section of the country before returning home, when he would immediately set about making preparations for the

next year's event. At the time of his death Mr. Peck had been a resident of Chicago about seventeen years, and was personally acquainted with all printers of note from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

J. BRADNER SMITH.

After a three weeks' illness, caused by heart trouble, John Bradner Smith, for thirty-five years a member of the firm of Bradner Smith & Co., died at 3 o'clock on the morning of Monday, March 6, at his residence, No. 404 La Salle avenue. Although he had been ailing for some time, those nearest to him did not think that the end was so near, and when he passed away only the immediate relatives watched at his bedside. Through his connection with the firm in which he was a director. Mr. Smith has been one of the best-known men in the paper trade in the West. He had an unlimited number of friends both in business and social circles. The funeral was held at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, March 9, at the family residence. Many friends and relatives of the dead man attended the services, which were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Breed, of the Church of the Covenant. The choir from the church sang several hymns at the conclusion of the service. The honorary pallbearers were J. W. Butler, M. J. Fitch, A. P. Miller, O. B. Green, J. P. Sharp, M. Noyes and T. F. Rice. The active pallbearers were George Arnold, Benjamin Scheideman, Henry Smith, John Ryan, Daniel Carroll, J. F. Gregory, Harry Noyes and Joseph Edwards. The remains were buried in the family lot in Graceland cemetery.

John Bradner Smith was born in Ogdensburg, New York, seventy-six years ago. His father, John Smith, gave him a good business training, and in his early days he was engaged in the banking business in an eastern town. Afterward he became interested in the paper business in Dansville, New York, where he owned a mill, and in this vocation he gradually grew, until at the time of his death he was a member of one of the largest firms in that line in the West. From Dansville he moved to Buffalo, New York, where he remained until 1858, when he came to Chicago and entered the firm of Bradner, Smith & Co. The head of that firm, Josiah Bradner, was Mr. Smith's cousin. At the time when Mr. Smith located in Chicago the firm, like all others, was doing a comparatively small business. Through his constant attention to details he had the satisfaction of seeing the business grow into large returns each year. The firm now owns two mills in Brockton, Illinois, and controls the output of several other mills in the United States. Mr. Smith was a widower. His wife died long before he came to Chicago. One child, a girl, died at the age of seven. Mr. Smith made his home with his sister, Miss Sarah P. Smith, at No. 404 La Salle avenue. He leaves besides his sister two brothers, Charles M. Smith, president of the firm of Bradner, Smith & Co., and George C. Smith, who is at present traveling for his health in the South. Those who knew Mr. Smith best during his long and active business life speak of him as a modest, and unpretentious man. In manner he was plain and simple, always warm-hearted and generous toward the deserving poor. In politics Mr. Smith was a democrat and a member of the Iroquois Club. He never held an office in that organization, and although urged on several occasions to accept such positions he always declined. Mr. Smith was not a member of any other organization or secret society. His faith was presbyterian. He attended for many years the Rev. Dr. Breed's Church of the Covenant.

THE LETTER PUZZLE.

It has been decided to withhold the answer to letter puzzle given in the March number to enable more of our subscribers to reply. At date of going to press but one correct answer had been received. There is yet time to get a prize. Let us hear from you. Send a drawing, giving position of various parts of letter, and do not mutilate the magazine as, we regret to note, some of our readers do.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE Chicago Mail celebrated St. Patrick's Day by appearing on bright green paper.

Mr. H. G. BISHOP, of the *American Bookmaker*, visited Chicago early in March, on business for the publication with which he is connected.

THE Brotherhood of Chicago Press Feeders will give their seventh annual ball on Saturday evening, April 8, at Apollo Hall, Blue Island avenue near Twelfth street.

THE National Printers' Roller Company has been incorporated at Chicago with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are Charles C. Buell, Frank T. Davis and Frank S. Shaw.

Mr. O. S. GAUCH, who has for several years filled a responsible position in the composing room of the Henry O. Shepard Company, has recently accepted the foremanship of Messrs. Cameron, Amberg & Co's composing room.

THE World's Fair Edition of the "Standard Guide to Chicago" has just been published. The compilation of John J. Flinn, the work is accurate, complete and of ready reference. A clearly printed colored map of the city is inserted in a pocket in the back cover.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company, 327 Dearborn street, is preparing a surprise for the craft in the shape of a very unique exhibit for the Columbian Exhibition. Mr. Hamilton promises it will be an eye-opener, and will demonstrate beyond question the merit of western-made printers' wood goods.

MR. H. S. THOMPSON, well known in printing circles in Chicago, and formerly superintendent of the printing department of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, has accepted a position with the printing ink house of Charles Eneu Johnson & Co., of Philadelphia, and will travel for this concern in the West.

The "Columbian Souvenir" design in rulework advertised by Charles T. Peyton, will be completed about April 15. An inspection of the form reveals the almost illimitable patience of Mr. Peyton, and shows that the specimen will be one of the most artistic pieces of work in intractable material ever produced. A limited number of copies will be for sale.

ON Wednesday, March 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, 964 West Polk street, Miss Bertha Griswold was married to Mr. Fred N. Ivins, the Rev. Mr. Bassett of the De Kalb street Methodist Church officiating. Mr. Ivins is an employé of the Henry O. Shepard Company and the young couple have the best wishes of the fraternity for a happy and prosperous life.

MAYOR WASHBURNE, on March 16, appointed Mark I. Crawford to succeed himself as superintendent of the House of Correction. The nomination was sent to the Board of Bridewell Inspectors. Mr. Crawford's term as superintendent expired March 6, and his reappointment takes effect from that date. His term of office is practically for three years and will end in January, 1896. His reappointment was not contested by other candidates.

It is estimated that at least \$300,000,000 will be spent in the United States by foreign visitors during the present year, and that \$100,000,000 of American money, which is annually spent abroad, will be spent at home, making a total of \$400,000,000 to be put into circulation in this country. The amount of money annually spent by Americans in Europe for purposes of travel, pleasure and art is at least \$150,000,000. Business ought to boom this summer.

The Western Association of High-Class Weeklies organized March 20, at the Auditorium, by choosing as officers: President, L. Wessel, Jr., Lincoln, Nebraska; vice-president, E. A. Sherman, Cedar Rapids, Michigan; secretary and treasurer, C. C. Chase, Omaha, Nebraska. The officers and E. P. Westfall, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and J. K. Le Baron, of

Elgin, Illinois, form the executive committee. The new organization is a union of the weeklies which make a specialty of society news, and therefore circulate in the cities rather than the country. Arrangements have been completed for the establishment of permanent headquarters in Chicago. A manager will be appointed to look after the interests of the various papers. Thirty weeklies were represented at the meeting.

FOI, LOWING is the list of Chicago artists whose work has been accepted for exhibition at the Columbian Exposition: In Sculpture -- Bessie O. Potter, Carl Rohl-Smith, Emil H. Wuertz, Carrie Brooks, A. Sacher, Howard Kretschmar, Leonard W. Volk, August Lindstrom, George D. Peterson. Bas Reliefs, in Marble or Bronze-H. H. Zearing, Ellen Rankin Copp. Figures and Groups in Bronze-Carl Rohl-Smith, Daniel C. French, R. P. Bringhurst, Lorado Taft, Johannes Gelert. Paintings in Oil-Edgar S. Cameron, Frank Dvorak, Oliver Dennet Grover, Alice D. Kellogg, A. F. Albright, D. F. Bigelow, Charles E. Boutwood, A. F. Brooks, Charles Francis Browne, Herbert Butler, Charles A. Corwin, Pauline A. Dohn, G. D. A. Healy, Lydia Purdy Hess, F. C. Peyraud, H. A. Vincent, Caroline D. Wade, Frederick W. Freer, J. H. Vanderpoel. Paintings in Water Colors-Jules Guerin, W. C. Hartson, Robert Rascovich, A. F. Brooks, William Clusmann, Arthur Dawson, Annie W. Jones. Chalk, Charcoal, Pastel - Charles A. Corwin, Charles W. Rhodes. Architectural Drawings - Alfred L. Evans, Holabird & Roche, O. C. Rixson; Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge; T. O. Fraenkel.

IT would seem that proofreaders would be exempted from many of the charges laid to them if a jury had to decide the case, that is if the following is a sample which appeared in the News Record of March II: "The suit of Joseph A. Stolba & Co. against Vincent Barzynski to recover \$310 for making 1,000 brass medals was tried in Judge Hutchinson's court yesterday and a verdict rendered for the plaintiffs. The defendant is rector of St. Stanislaus' church, at Noble and Ingraham streets. In May, 1891, just before the centennial of the adoption of the Polish constitution, Father Barzynski ordered the medals made in commemoration of the event. On one side of the medal was the word 'Swifca.' In Polish this means 'celebration' when there is a mark under the 'f' and 'c.' With these marks left off it means 'candles.' When the medals were made it was found that the marks had been left off, and instead of relating to the 'centennial celebration' the inscription read 'centennial candles' when translated into English. The priest and his flock were indignant when they saw what a ridiculous mistake had been made and refused to accept the medals, but Stolba & Co. could not see how the omission of two little commas from beneath the word could make any material difference. The jury could not see it either and rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs accordingly."

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

MERGENTHALER machines will be placed in the Bradford (Pa.) Era office during April.

THE Roanoke *Times*, Roanoke, Virginia, will put in three Mergenthaler machines by May 1.

It is said that machine composition will shortly be introduced at Galveston, Texas, where there are already many idle men.

Typographical, Union No. 60 has up for consideration a machine scale, which will probably be adopted at the April meeting.

A BRANCH of the National Press Association was started at Boston, Massachusetts, on March 12, strictly union. They will supply country evening papers with plate matter. Albert M. Ehart, of New York, is foreman.

It is stated that the typesetting machines will be used in Newark, New Jersey, shortly. There will be eight machines put in the Advertiser office by March 15. Printers generally are anxiously waiting to see if they will give satisfaction, for in case they do it is almost a certainty that the other offices will follow suit.

It is expected that the coming Texas State Union Convention at Dallas, in May, will be well attended. Texas printers demand that the basis of representation at the International Typographical Union sessions be reduced.

Typographical, Union No. 39, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has been honored by having one of its members appointed chief of police, in the person of Mr. Harvey O. Carr, ex-delegate to the International Typographical Union and ex-president of No. 39.

ON March 17, the fight of Typographical Union No. 271, of Boise City, Idaho, against the Chinese began. On and after that date any member of Boise City Typographical Union, No. 271, who shall patronize a Chinese wash-house, or an eating house where Chinese are employed, shall be subject to a fine of \$5.

WILMINGTON TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 123, has recently secured new headquarters in the big Smith building, 610 Market street. The union formerly occupied rooms there, but the building was gutted by fire a year or so ago. Now the pride of the local craft is "at home" on the main business thoroughfare of the city.

WE acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation from the Committee of Arrangements to the first annual ball of Paterson, New Jersey, Typographical Union, No. 195, on Saturday afternoon and evening, April 8, 1893. Messrs. J. O. Thurston, F. W. Miller, D. O. Stoddard, G. H. Taylor and C. E. Walker comprised the committee.

E. F. Howe, editor and proprietor of the *Daily Facts*, of Redlands, California, has written to this journal explaining the causes of his recent difficulty with the typographical union, and characterizes the paragraph relating thereto in our March issue as misleading. Mr. Howe's explanation will be published in the May INLAND PRINTER.

EIGHT names were placed in nomination by Newark, New Jersey, Typographical Union, No. 103, for delegates to the Chicago convention. All are old members of the union and therefore very popular. They are: James Reeves, Sunday Call; Roderick Macgregor and George Skeen, Evening News; James Fullam and William Kettner, Evening Journal; John Dowling, Advertiser; Joseph Smith, Standard; and David Greene, Advertiser job office.

ONE of the most prominent business men of Wilmington, Delaware, is Mr. Thomas E. Young, cashier of the Farmers' Bank. Mr. Young is a printer by trade and a brother of R. Henry Young, superintendent of Every Evening. Besides his high position in this stable banking institution, Mr. Young has been a member of the local board of sinking fund commissioners, who control the city's bonded indebtedness and sinking fund. The local printers point with pride to their comrade's success.

CALVIN V. GRAVES, of Natural Bridge, New York, makes an enticing offer to poetic fishermen. "For the best six-verse poem on his new fishing device he offers to pay \$100 to first, \$50 to second and \$25 to third, in the devices as stated in his circular. (Slang, chestnuts, and fish stories ruled out.) He says he wants something grave or gay; Welch, watery and witty; hooked, pointed, alive, transparent, brief and a corker. 'Life is short.' Give me something like the device—new, original and catchy. Time until June 1, 1893."

MILWAUKEE, typographically speaking, is in a troubled state. Last summer there were not enough men to supply the demand; now men are out looking for the demand. The strike at Madison has brought to the city more printers than there are situations for; and, besides, the expectation of

the *Journal* getting the state work has brought in a few more. The introduction of machines is expected any day. It is rumored they have been ordered. The union has adopted the rebate system, and at the March meeting brought out a full hundred—the biggest on record.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE weather has been in many sections of the country a serious drawback to the paper and paper stock business. Heavy snow and rainstorms have interfered with transportation. Freshets in some cases, anchor ice in others, have materially interfered with manufacturing, and as for gathering paper stock and rags, it has been next to an impossibility. The late order by the government opening a number of foreign ports until March 15 upon which an embargo had been made, has allowed immense quantities of foreign rags into this country. This with the large stocks held by the paper manufacturers has caused rags during the past month to be very weak and a marked decline in prices has been noticeable. Comparatively few rags have changed hands, however. The sudden demand by hustling importers has advanced rags on the other side of the Atlantic, and foreign rags of all grades are higher in our market than they have been any time during the year. It is more than likely as the warm weather approaches that the government will institute a strict prohibition of rags and paper stock, including bagging, providing of course they discover any outbreak of cholera in Europe. To many minds this seems absolutely certain, and consequently large holders of both domestic and foreign rags in this country still hold on to their goods at prices much higher than the present market rates. The late discovery of cholera germs in a sample of foreign rags in New York by an expert has caused a good deal of uneasiness among the general public, and there is a growing disposition to censure the general government officials having this matter in charge for not prohibiting rags entirely. Those who handle rags, and use them, seem the least alarmed of any, but they are very largely in the minority. However, there will be no famine in rags should all foreigners be shut out until the fall of ninety-three, but prices will be firm and no doubt much higher, and paper must go up if rags advance.

JAMES L. HODGE, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, will succeed J. W. Hodge as superintendent of the Excelsior Paper Company.

WE are informed that a new paper mill company has been incorporated in St. Cloud, Minnesota. Capital stock, \$50,000.

WARREN MOORE & SONS, formerly of Bellows Falls, Vermont, have taken the paper mills located at Bradford, same state.

WESTERN Massachusetts paper mills are rejoicing over the present water supply and there is reserve enough for a long time to come.

HON. WILLIAM WHITING, of the Whiting Paper Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, is mentioned as a popular candidate for governor of Massachusetts this year.

THE Chester Paper Company, of Huntington, Massachusetts, and Chapin & Gould, of Russell, Massachusetts, are both well supplied with water, and are pushing their mills to their utmost capacity.

GEORGE MOSER, lately of the house of F. P. Elliott & Co., of Chicago, is at this writing visiting the eastern paper mills in vicinity of Holyoke, Massachusetts, buying a new stock of paper for his new concern in Chicago.

The recent auction sale of rags at Utica, New York, brought fabulous prices. These goods were attached by the sheriff from Goodwin & Co., an offspring of the failed house of E. Boutillier & Co., the transfer being supposed to have been a fraudulent one.

THE Hurlbut Paper Manufacturing Company, of South Lee, Massachusetts, have been compelled to vacate their spacious

offices in their mill, the room being needed to accommodate their increasing business. They are now using the large and cheerful office over the river, formerly used for that purpose by the old firm of Owen & Hurlbut.

The real estate and building of Austin C. Graves, Albany, New York, are advertised for sale April 3. It will be remembered that Graves, a large rag dealer in that city, made a heavy failure last summer. The property is to be sold at auction by the assignee.

THE mill at East Lee, Massachusetts, recently run by the Morley Paper Company, has been leased by the new A. W. Eaton Paper Company, whose new mill so lately burned to the ground just about as it was ready for occupancy. The mill has been put in good repair and started to run on March 17.

WE regret to announce that Dwight L. Post, of the Platner & Porter Paper Manufacturing Company, of Unionville, Connecticut, has resigned his position as business manager, but are glad to know that he is to be succeeded by Edward Sterns, late of the Sterns Paper Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Sterns is an A I man and will make his mark in his new position.

THE sale of the American Wood Paper Company's mills at Spring City, Pennsylvania, has been postponed a few weeks. It is hoped they will get their affairs adjusted and soon regain what they have lost. The company had laid out considerable money on improvements and repairs previous to the failure and will be in excellent condition to make paper when ready to run again.

A NEW paper company, called the Riverton Paper Company, is to be located at Riverton, Connecticut. The nearest railroad point is Winsted, Connecticut. J. W. Hodge, for many years superintendent of the Excelsior Paper Company mill at Holyoke, Massachusetts, will take charge of the mills. He has purchased an interest in the mills at Riverton. They draw their water supply from a lake called Otis Ponds.

ONE of the oldest, if not the oldest, writing paper makers in the United States, who is actively engaged in business, is Mr. George L. Wright, of the Worthy Paper Company, of Mittineague, Massachusetts. Mr. Wright has always had an enviable reputation as a paper maker, and those who buy the Worthy Paper Company's manufacture get honest goods every time and will as long as Uncle George is at the helm.

MR. CHARLES C. BENTON, of Lee, Massachusetts, the senior partner of Benton Bros. paper mills, and also president of the Lee National Bank, met with a serious accident lately which confined him to the house for some two months. Mr. Benton, in trying to avoid a slippery place, caught his foot in some way about his gateway and was thrown down on his knee, injuring it badly. He is at this writing able to hobble about the house but may not be out for business for some time yet.

HOWLAND & Co., of Sandy Hill, New York, have purchased the elegant mill property of their neighbors, Wait & Richards. This mill has been run for many years on wall paper, but Howland & Co. will turn it into a manila mill. Their immense paper bag factory is in fine running condition now and turning out A I goods. Mr. Howland is building a palatial residence in Fort Edward, which is one of the finest in the state. He will always be the same genial gentleman in his new and costly home as he has been in the more modest one.

The immense new mill of the Niagara Falls Paper Company, at Niagara Falls, New York, will soon start up one machine and will run at present by steam. This new mill will have four machines of "home make." Their smallest machine is 120 inches. They have twelve beater engines and eight Jordan engines. They have four steam engines for the machines and one for the dynamo. They have two machine rooms, one of them is 272 by 74 feet and one 200 by 74 feet. They will use the Roney stoker system. This is to be one of the best equipped mills of its class in the country. They will have 3,300

horse-power from the Niagara water-power, and their daily capacity will be eighty tons. J. C. Morgan is manager.

WE are in receipt of a sheet of the Norman Paper Company's No. 1 Ledger and Record paper, which is to be water-marked "Royal Norman Ledger." It is really a fine sheet of paper and the Norman Company feel quite proud of their success. They have recently received an order for 5,000 reams of this paper from the United States government. They also make a fine linen paper called the Niagara linen, which has a fine water-mark of the Niagara Falls. Mr. Newton and Mr. Stratton are both wide awake and fully up to the times, and will be heard from later on.

TRADE NOTES.

F. J. FINCK & Co., Galveston, Texas, have enlarged their printing press rooms.

THE Texas Union Workman Company, of Galveston, Texas, has put in a job plant.

A NEW Miehle press has been placed in the jobroom of the Derrick, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

THE American Label Company of Baltimore, Maryland, have recently put in a complete electrotyping plant.

ROBERT CLARKE & Co. have opened a new printing, stationery and bookbindery establishment at Galveston, Texas.

C. L. Sweets has bought out the interest of George G. Lanier, of the firm of Sweets & Lanier, book and job printers, Anniston, Alabama.

The Daily Gazette Publishing and Stationery Company has recently been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, to do business at East St. Louis, Illinois.

G. H. Norwood, of Anniston, Alabama, has moved his job printing office to the Seaton building and occupies all of the first floor. He will put in an electric motor soon.

Ed. Leslie, of the Brazeal Publishing Company, Birmingham, Alabama, was married recently to Miss Leila Cassady, daughter of Judge B. F. Cassady, of Anniston, Alabama.

THE Gazette, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, has come out with a new dress of bourgeois and with new "ad" type, and looks much improved. Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Chicago, supplied the material.

A. F. HENDRICKS, foreman for the Richlands Publishing Company, Richlands, Virginia, for the past year, has purchased an interest in the Head-Light Publishing Company, Graham, Virginia, and is now business manager of that concern.

THERE are now three gas engines in use in Logansport, Indiana. It seems as though the people are still in for gas, notwithstanding the scarcity of the natural luxury there the past winter. The job men seem to have the greatest pull.

WE have received from the Electro-Tint Engraving Company of 1306 Filbert street, Philadelphia, one of their recent pamphlets, called "Modern Illustrating in Half-Tone," which exhibits the beauties of the half-tones made by this firm in a most attractive way.

The Idaho legislature has passed a law that all state printing or binding must be done in the state, and all county printing or binding done in the county, if possible, but if it is not possible to do the work in one county it must be sent to some other county in the state.

THE Vindicator Printing Company's fine new four-story brick block at Youngstown, Ohio, is about ready for their occupancy. They have purchased a Clause Perfecter, together with other new presses and material, and expect to have the finest newspaper and job printing establishment in eastern Ohio.

PRINTING in the northwest is at low tide, writes a correspondent from Great Falls, Montana. Adverse influences may be catalogued as follows: A general depression in business,

occasioned by a lack of ready money, and the decidedly reprehensible habit many business men have of sending to the east for their printing, thinking thereby to save a little money on such bills.

THE Rockford Folder Company, of Rockford, Illinois, made a full exhibit of their folders and novelties during the recent meeting of the State Press Association held in that city. Mr. Charles E. Bennett, the secretary of the company, deserves great credit for the efforts he is putting forth to extend the renown of his machines.

C. M. Busch, of Philadelphia, who now prints the *Legislative Record*, has been awarded the contract for the Pennsylvania state printing and binding for four years, beginning July I. An old flour mill in the central portion of Harrisburg has been leased and is being remodeled to suit the requirements of the work. The outgoing state printer, E. K. Meyers, will do a general jobbing business at the old stand.

THE Child Acme Cutter and Press Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, report that they are driven with orders for Acme cutters, many of which are to fill orders in the West. They are getting machines ready for exhibition at the World's Fair as fast as possible, and it taxes their facilities to the utmost to handle their regular business and at the same time turn out these machines which they propose to exhibit.

THE Duplex Printing Press Company have established an office and general depot of machinery and supplies in New York, at Nos. 10 and 12 Vandewater street, near the World building. Mr. J. H. Stonemetz, long and favorably known to the trade, has severed his connection with the Stonemetz Manufacturing Company and the Campbell Printing Press Company and will represent the Duplex Company in New York.

THE Brotherhood Steam Print, of Galesburg, Illinois, has lately moved into its new office, an elegant five-story and basement structure built expressly for this company and arranged with all the modern improvements and conveniences. On moving into its new home the company's plant increased by the addition of two Babcock cylinders, a complete ruling and binding outfit, a Brown book folding machine with self-feeding attachment, and a twenty-five horse-power electric motor. This undoubtedly makes the Steam Print one of the best equipped offices in the state.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

Al. Meister, of Reading, is now editor-in-chief of the Sunday Telegram, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

A NEW paper has made its appearance at Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, called the *Motor*, with A. L. Wiehe as editor.

THE Evening Telegram, of Youngstown, Ohio, under its new management, has made many changes of importance in its establishment.

B. J. KINGSTON, of Jackson, Michigan, has bought an interest in the Adrian (Mich.) *Evening Telegram*, and will be the business manager.

THE Sunday Herald, of Canton, Ohio, is no more. But in its place is published weekly the Inter-Urban, a little illustrated sheet on the style of Puck.

E. W. BARTLETT has resigned his position on the Indiana (Pa.) Gazette, to take charge of a new paper at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, the *Evening News*.

Saturday Night is the name of a new society journal at Paterson, New Jersey, soon to be published. William W. Lettis will be manager, and Vivian M. Lewis, editor.

WILLIAM W. LETTIS, founder and business manager of Paterson Pencillings, of Paterson, New Jersey, has resigned, the company purchasing his interest in the concern.

THE Catholic Exponent, of Canton, Ohio, which had been published as a monthly for fifteen months, and which is circulated throughout the surrounding counties, has been purchased

by Messrs. T. T. O'Malley and Arnold J. Businger, and changed to a five-column quarto issued weekly. Mr. O'Malley edits the paper, while Mr. Businger has charge of the office.

THE Canton Roller, of Canton, Ohio, a weekly illustrated sheet, published in the interest of the drama, has been somewhat changed in style, and is now very neat typographically.

THERE is said to be a fine field for a morning daily at Newburgh, New York. There are four afternoon dailies, two at 1 cent, one at 2 cents and one at 3 cents. There is one Sunday paper.

THE Morning Call, of Paterson, New Jersey, is preparing a "Columbian Edition," which will be issued May 4. They expect to occupy their new building on that date, which is rapidly nearing completion.

THE National Press Company has established a branch office in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, from which telegraphic plates are shipped to daily papers in the near-by towns. C. M. Seger, of Buffalo, New York, has charge of the plant.

THE Republic and Telegraph, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, has changed proprietors, Messrs. C. S. Sprague and L. H. Gowdy transferring their interest to H. H. Eddy and George W. Temple. The title of the paper has also been changed to the Telegraph.

JOHN ANDREWS and Charles E. Beans, of Steubenville, Ohio, will shortly issue a weekly in that city. It will be called the *Society News*, and will be devoted to the interests of society in the several towns along the Ohio Valley. Mr. Andrews was formerly connected with the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and is at present studying law in Steubenville. Mr. Beans is a practical printer of wide experience.

ARTICLES of incorporation have been received by the Sun Publishing Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, for the publication of the Youngstown Sun, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The Sun will be a six-column four-page evening paper, with Sunday morning edition and will be republican in politics. The building, which is being remodeled for its occupancy, is about completed, and it is expected the first issue will appear about April 1, 1893. Mr. Bardwell, formerly connected with the New York Tribune, will hold the position of business manager, and the Messrs. Pratt, of St. Louis, formerly with the Globe-Democrat, editors. All are largely interested in the project.

FEW establishments have undergone a greater transformation in a few years than that of the Stratford (Ontario) Herald, owned by the three Dingman brothers - W. S., L. H. and Charles. Six years ago December they bought the paper, it being then in a sadly run-down state. The office was immediately rejuvenated, and a daily edition - the pioneer of the city -launched March 17, 1887. A career of progress has been continued without interruption. Not long since a complete new dress was put in, and in the summer of 1890 an office building was constructed, so that the Herald is the only Stratford newspaper published from its own quarters. A fine Otto gas engine was put into the new building. In November, 1891, the old Wharfedale news press was discarded and a Cottrell four-roller two-revolution press (38 by 55) took its place. A short time ago a Brown folding machine, with both third and fourth deliveries and handling up to the limit of the Cottrell, was put in. Besides the foregoing, in June last, the Stratford Times was purchased and its circulation and part of its plant amalgamated with that of the Herald. At the present day the only machine that was in the Herald office at the time of its purchase by the brothers, is a No. 2 Gordon; otherwise the establishment has been newly equipped throughout. The Evening Herald is, as it always has been, the popular city daily, while the Weekly Herald has attained great success in the county and district, having a circulation now of 3,400. The Herald establishment is recognized as one of the best in the province outside the largest cities.

OFFICE OF

American Type Founders' Gompany

New York, April 3d, 1893.

The Reduced and Revised Price-List below will go into effect in the following Foundries of this Company, APRIL 3d, 1893:

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Foundry, Philadelphia, Pa. Dickinson Type Foundry, Boston, Mass.
Boston Type Foundry, Boston, Mass.
The Conner Type Foundry, New York.
John Ryan Foundry, Baltimore, Md.
Collins & M'Leester Foundry, Philadelphia, Pa.
MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Foundry, Pittsburgh Branch.
MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Foundry, Buffalo Branch.
MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Foundry, Chicago Branch.
MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Foundry, Chicago Branch.
Marder, Luse & Co. Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

ALLISON & SMITH FOUNDRY, Cincinnati, Ohio.
CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY, Cincinnati, Ohio.
CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis Type Foundry, St. Louis, Mo.
BENTON-WALDO TYPE FOUNDRY, Milwaukee, Wis.
CLEVELAND TYPE FOUNDRY, Cleveland, Ohio.
MARDER, LUSE & Co. FOUNDRY, Kansas City Branch.
MARDER, LUSE & Co. FOUNDRY, St. Paul Branch.
MARDER, LUSE & Co. FOUNDRY, Minneapolis Branch.
MARDER, LUSE & Co. FOUNDRY, Omaha Branch.

REDUGED PRIGE LIST.

This is the lowest Price-List for type ever published, and in issuing it this Company guarantees that the Quality of the Metal and the Standard of Manufacture shall be maintained:



	BODIES.	Fonts of 25 lbs. ar over, Roman, Itali Sorts and Spac and Quads.	c, ING ROMAN AND
51/2	Point-Agate,	52 Cents.	66 Cents.
6	" -Nonpareil, .	45 "	58 "
7	" -Minion,	40 "	52 "
8	" -Brevier,	37 "	48 "
9	" -Bourgeois, .	34 "	44 "
10	" -Long Primer,	32 "	42 "
11	" -Small Pica, .	31 "	40 "
12	" -Pica,	30 "	38 "

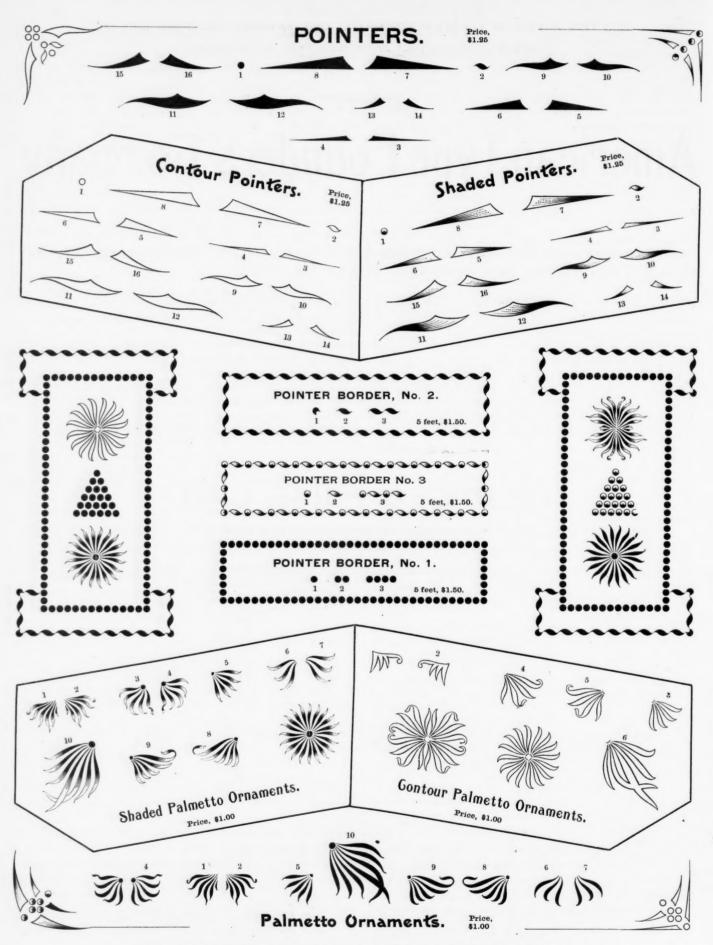


A Discount of 10 per cent. on the prices given will be allowed for Cash Payments, or on Monthly Accounts, payable on or before the 10th of each month.

New Designs and Patented Faces and Plain Display Type in Job and Poster Fonts made by this Company, will be sold at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Label Prices; and an additional Discount of 10 per cent. will be made for cash payment.

Old Type and Plates, delivered free at foundry, will be taken in even exchange for New Type at the following rates: Old Type, seven cents per pound; Stereotype and Electrotype Plates, four cents per pound.

Brass Rules, Leads, Slugs, Metal Furniture, Presses, Cases, Stands, Galleys, Cabinets, and other General Printing Material, will be sold at the Lowest Market Prices.



CAST BY MARDER, LUSE & CO. FOUNDRY, CHICAGO, ILL.

For Sale by all Foundries and Branches of the American Type Founders' Co.

MONARCH SERIES.

24 A 50 a

6 POINT MONARCH (Nonpareil)

MAGNIFICENT AND VERY FASHIONABLE

Black Walnut and Rosewood Drawing Room Furniture 1234567890

9 POINT MONARCH (Bourgeois)

SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY

Uniforms for Military and Naval Officers

18 A 36 a

11 POINT MONARCH (Small Pica)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE **Important Telegraph Communications**

9 A 18 a

18 POINT MONARCH (3 line Nonp.)

CONDENSED **Useful Accented Letter**

8 POINT MONARCH (Brevier)

MONARCH OF ALL IT SURVEYS

Copper-Mixed Type Throws Its Luminous Rays 1234567890

10 POINT MONARCH (Long Primer)

CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY

Chicago Milwaukee and New London

18 A 36 a

12 POINT MONARCH (2 line Nonn)

GRAND UNION HOTEL **Elegantly Furnished Front Suite**

6 A 12 a

24 POINT MONARCH (4 line Nonp.)

83 50

MOUNTAINS **Deserts and Camels**

5 A 10 a

30 POINT MONARCH (5 line Nonp.)

THE MORNING SUN Dederick Center Evening Beacon

4 A 6 a

FRENCH PRISON Soldiers Building Society

HOUSEHOLD Furniture Merchant

Manufactured from superior copper-mixed metal by Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Chicago. Carried in stock by Minnesota Typefoundry, St. Paul; Great Western Typefoundry, Omaha; Great Western Typefoundry, Kansas City; and St. Louis Printers' Supply Company, St. Louis.

OLD STYLE CONDENSED NO. 4.

12 POINT OLD STYLE COND. NO 4.

A FISHER'S CHILD WITH TRESSES WILD Was Quickly Unto the Smooth, Bright Sand Beguiled

1234567890

24 POINT OLD STYLE COND. NO. 4.

Handsome MAHOGANY Furniture

40 POINT OLD STYLE COND. NO. 4

18 POINT OLD STYLE COND. No. 4

MY DREAMFUL SPIRIT FLIES Where Bright Summer Sunshine Never Dies

Monster MILITARY Parade

Amazon RIVER Station | Dress REFORM Club

CONDENSED RUNIC No. 2.

8 POINT COND. RUNIC NO. 2.

10 POINT COND. RUNIC NO. 2.

ALL THEY THAT TREAD THE GLOBE

Are but a Handful to the Tribes that Slumber in its Bosom 1234567890

12 POINT COND. RUNIC No. 2.

Unprofitable MOUNTAIN Explorations

Village SCHOOL Ground

22 A, 32 a.

SO LIVE, THAT WHEN THY

Summons Comes to Join the Innumerable Host

Striking HANDSOME Display

Jolly LITTLE Maid

Fine SILK Hats PURE water

Daily BOOK Sales

ALLISON & SMITH.

FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY,

168 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

For sale by all Foundries and Branches of the American Type Founders' Co.

GOTHIC ITALIC No. 3.

10A. 20a.

Paragon (20 Point).

3.25

STEEPLE TOWERS AND GLOOMY BOWERS Moneyed Husbands Without Brains Supplied Cheap on Short Notice

24A. 48a

Brevier (8 Point)

9.10

24A. 48a. Long Primer (10 Point).

9.45

SOMEWHAT BACK FROM THE VILLAGE STREET
Stands the Old-Fashioned Country-Seat, and Across Its Antique
Portico Tall Poplar Trees Their

Shadows Throw, and From Its Station In the Hall 246

GRAND DISPLAY FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY

Beautiful Ornaments, Charming Music and Good Singing

American Dance Hall, Tickets Five Dollars 357

4A, 8a,

Four-Line Pica (48 Point)

7.80

Eastern QUINCE Mashers

18A, 36a,

Pica (12 Point).

0.45

Great Primer (19 Boint)

0.05

DREAD THUNDER'S AMPLE VOICE
Lightning Flashes Around the Mountain Range
Miners Seek Their Home in Haste

NATIONAL IRON COMPANY

Malleable Iron and Steel Manufacturers

5A, 10a,

Double Great Primer (36 Point)

6.40

HANDSOME FURNITURE Elaborate Silk, Satin and Plush

8A, 16a,

Double English (28 Point)

4.50

BEAUTIFUL YOUNG MAIDENS

New Patent Skirts for Street Admiration Just Made

SA Ba

Five-Line Pica (60 Point).

9.60

Heard ORGAN Music

CAST BY MARDER, LUSE & CO. FOUNDRY, CHICAGO.

For Sale by all Foundries and Branches of the American Type Founders' Co.



THIN, LIGHT AND DELICATE TYPE FACES BECOMING OBSOLETE.

M. THEO. L. DE VINNE, writing under date of December 15, has a few words to say in regard to The Inland Printer, and presages a speedy return to the strong presswork of a century ago in the

following words:

"I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your ninth volume of The Inland Printer. It is a book to be proud of for the well-sustained evenness of its presswork. I compare it with the first volume of The Printer, of New York (1851 or thereabouts), the bantling of the late John Henry, and the improvements we have made in forty years are really wonderful. I do not see that it is possible to do any better in the department of fine woodcut presswork.

"Although we do in our house much of this fine work, I cannot but regret that we don't get the paper nor the types that would enable us to do the strong presswork on types that was quite common a century ago. Believing that the fashion of thin, light and delicate faces of book types is approaching its end, I cannot urge you and other good printers too strongly to get ready for the return to the firm lines and strong presswork which I think is the coming fashion, and not far

off."

MR. DE VINNE MEANS BY THIS

Our

Cushing Monotone

Series.

Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, Mo.

PRICES:

10-Point, 50 lb. font and over, 36 cents.
11-Point, 50 lb. font and over, 34 cents.

Made only with our Celebrated

"Copper Alloy" Metal.

10-POINT CUSHING MONOTONE.

PROEMIAL TO ELIOT'S ROMOLA.

More than three centuries and a half ago, in the mid springtime of 1492, we are sure that the star-quenching angel of the dawn, as he travelled with broad, slow wings from the Levant to the Pillars of Hercules, and from the summits of the Caucasus across all the snowy Alpine ridges to the dark nakedness of the western isles, saw the same outline of firm land and unstable sea—saw the same great mountain shadows on the same valleys as he has seen to-day—saw olive mounts and pine forests, and the broad plains, green with young corn or rain-freshened grass—saw the domes and spires of cities rising by the river sides or mingled with the sedge-like masts on the many

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a to z, 11 2-3 ems.

10-Point Cushing Monotone No. 2.

PROEM TO ELIOT'S ROMOLA.

Life had zest for the old Florentine when he, too, trod the marble steps and shared in those dignities. His politics had an area as wide as his trade, which stretched from Syria to Britain, but they had also the passionate intensity, and the detailed practical interest which could belong only to a narrow scene of corporate action; only to the members of a community shut in close by the hills and by walls of six miles' circuit, where men know each other as they passed in the street, set their eyes every day on memorials of their community, and were conscious of having not only the right to vote, but the chance

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a to z, 13 1-3 ems.

11-Point Cushing Monotone.

PROEM TO ELIOT'S ROMOLA.

More than three centuries and a half ago in the springtime of 1492, we are sure that the star-quenching angel of the dawn, as he travelled with broad and slow wings from the the Levant to the Pillars of Hercules; from the summits of the Caucasus across all of the snowy Alpine ridges to the dark nakedness of the western isles, saw the same outline of firm land and unstable sea—saw the same great mountain shadows on the same valleys as he has seen to-day—saw olive mounts and pine forests, and the broad plains, green with young corn or rain-freshened grass—saw the domes and spires of cities rising by the river

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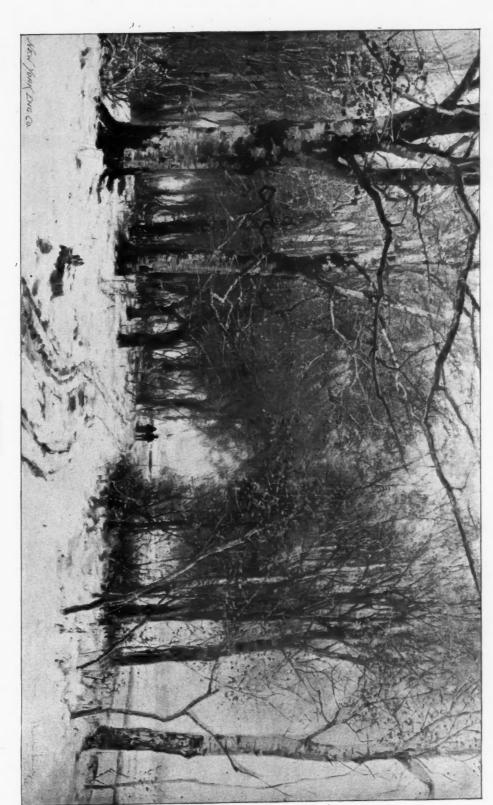
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ&

a to z, 11 4-5 ems.

ORIGINAL DESIGNS OF THE CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

For sale by all Foundries and Branches of the American Type Founders' Co.

Specimen of half-tone engraving by
NEW YORK ENGRAVING & PRINTING CO.,
300-322 Pearl street,
New York.



WINTER.

"Under the snowdrift the blossoms are sleeping,
Dreaming their dreams of sunshine and June,
Down in the hush of their quiet they're keeping
Thrills from the throstle's wild summer-swung tune."
—Spofford.

(See the other side.)



Our Enameled Copper Half-Tone Process



+++++++ Is the Best in Use!

(SEE SPECIMEN ON THER SIDE.)

If not only produces accurate and beautiful results, but its printing quality is unsurpassed.



NEW YORK ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO.
320 AND 322 PEARL STREET,
NEW YORK

A R HART, President
J C VON ARX Vice-President
C M COOPER, Secretary



BUSINESS OUTLOOK AND WAGES REPORT, APRIL, 1893.

COMPILED FROM AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES AND CHANGED AND REVISED FROM DIRECT ADVICES QUARTERLY.

TRADE	TOWN.	STATE OF TRADE.	PROSPECTS.	COMPOSITION.				prwk	REMARKS.
Hillingham An No Very good Statisting 40 35 58 40 16 59 59 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	TOWN.					Bookwork.	Time.		REMARKS.
Model Abe good good 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4				32	27	32	\$2.00		Plenty of subs.
Forest Smith. Ack. Ed. 1907 90 95 7 15.00 99 25 7 15.00 99 25 7 15.00 99 25 15.00 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	BirminghamAla. Mobile Ala	very good						59	
Simple Col.	Fort SmithArk.	fair	poor			40	15.00	59	
Freezon				35	35		16.00	59	A surplus of printers here.
Mayes Call Good Call	FresnoCal.				_	_	_		
Oakland Cal, good fair				45	40	45	20.00	54	
Riberniside Call Infair good 90 35 35 15 10 20 25	OaklandCal.	good	fair	45	40	40	18 00	59	
Sacramento C. Cal. Son Diego. Cal. And I and I not good of the same process of the same process. Cal. Sam Piego. Cal. And I fair not good of the same process. Cal. Sam Piego. Cal. And I fair not good of the same process. Cal. Sam Piego. Cal. And I fair not good of the same process. Cal. Sam Piego. Cal. And I fair not good of the same process. Cal. Sam Piego. Cal. And I fair not good of the same process. Cal. Sam Piego. Cal. And I fair not good of the same process. Cal. Sam Piego. Cal. And I fair not good of the same process. Cal. Sam Piego. Cal. And I fair not good of the same process. Cal. Sam Piego. Cal. And I fair not good of the same process. Cal. Sam Piego. Cal. And I fair not good of the same process. Cal. Sam Piego. Cal. Sam Piego					25	25	16 to 20	54	
San Iraneardino Col dell and not geod some process of the control	Sacramento	good	better						
San Francisco. Cal. very dull. not encouraging 50 45 45 40 21.00 30 50 50 50 50 50 50				40	_	_	18 00	50	Daily Duian in hands of P. P. E.
Sanda Ana. Call feir	San FranciscoCal.	very dull	not encouraging.				21.00	59	Daily Chion in hands of 1.1.1.
Stockton Call fair fai				40		35			
	StocktonCal.	fair	good	45		=		59	
Hamilton Can					19	-	8.50		
Mingelon Can Montreal Can				=	30	30	10 50		
Montreal Can brisk good 32 30 28 10.00 60	KingstonCan,			_	-	Records.		-	
New Westmister. Can. 100 1	Montreal Can.	brisk	good						
Quebec Cau fair good 30 25 9.00 54 I_{51.1 corollator 1.00 1.00 54 I_{51.1 corollator 1.00 54 I	New WestminsterCan.			-	_				
Signature Sign						\$11 & \$12			
Vancouver Can thill poor 50 45 45 45 21.00 55 the Witterian Can twey dull poor 50 45 45 45 21.00 55 the Witterian Can twey dull poor 50 45 45 45 21.00 55 the Witterian Can twey dull not good 45 46 45 10.00 59 the Witterian Color Colorado springs. Colo colorado springs. Colorado colorado springs. Colorado colorado springs. Colorado colo	St. John			-	-	-	-	-	[\$15; evening, 8½ hrs., \$14.
Victoria Cata very dull poor 50 45 45 21.00 55 Four linotype machines in winnings Can very dull poor 50 45 45 19.00 55 Four linotype machines in winnings Can very dull poor 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5						331/3			Machine scale: Morning, 7½ hrs., office.
Winnipeg	VictoriaCan.	very dull	poor.			45			Four linotype machines in Times
Creede	WinnipegCan,			-		*****	-		
Leadville	CreedeColo.			_	40	45	- 19.00		
Pueblo Colo good	DenverColo,	************				-			
Bridgeort Com. good good 35 335 35 15 00 6	PuebloColo.	good	fair			_			
Meriden Conn. Good fair 35 30 - 14.00 60 [in use on New Haven New Britain Conn. Good fair 35 35 50 40 15.00 59 Two Mergenthaler machine Washington D.C. Good Good 45 42/2 42 12.00 50 Machington D.C. Good Good 45 42/2 42 12.00 50 Machington D.C. Good Good 45 42/2 42 12.00 50 Machington D.C. Good Good 45 42/2 42 42 15.00 54 Machine Machi	BridgeportConn.	good	good	35	331/3		15.00	-	[at present.
New Britain County Count	MeridenConn	good	good			35			State work makes business good
Norwich	New Britain Conn.			_	_	_	-	-	in use on New Haven News.
Wilmington Del. fair encouraging 30 25 25 12 00 60 Washington D. C. good Qood 45 42½ 42 18.00 54 Personalite Fla. fair good 45 42½ 42 18.00 54 Personalite Fla. fair good 45 42½ 42 18.00 54 Personalite Fla. fair good 45 42½ 42 18.00 54 Americus Ga.	Norwich Conn			40	35	35 to 40	15.00	59	Two Mergenthaler machines now
Mashington 15	Wilmington Del,	fair	encouraging			25			
Pensacola	wasningtonD. C.	good	good	45	421/2	42	18.00	54	
Tallahassee Fla. very good very bright	Pensacola Fla,	fair	good	35	30	. 35		59	
Allanta. Ga. Augusta Ga. Macon Ga. M	Tallahassee Fla,	very good	very bright	_	_	30	12 to 15	59	Enough men for the work.
Augusta Ga. Columbia Ga. Columb	Atlanta Ga,	very dull	not encouraging.		35	30	15.00	_	
Macon Ga Rome Ca Savannah Ga Very good bright 57½ 55 55 515 50 59 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8	Augusta			_	-	_	0.000	-	
Rome Ga Savannah Ga Ga Ga Ga Ga Ga Ga	Macon	dull	dull			_	15.00	59	
Honolulu	RomeGa.							-	
Roise City Ida Good fair So 45 45 21.00 53 Alton Moscow Ida fair Good - - - 45 18.00 59 Alton III fair Good - - 25 28 12 00 59 So December Committee Com	Honolulu H. I.	very good	not encouraging						Plenty of subs.
Alton III	Boise CityIda.	good	fair			45	21,00	53	
Matter M	Alton Ill	fair	good		25				No printers needed.
Cairo III good good 31½ 29 35 10.00 59 Chiangaign IIII good good — \$10.50 50 — 12.00 59 Chiangaign IIII good good — \$10.50 50 — 12.00 59 Chianga IIII good fair 27½ 25 — 59 Decatur IIII dull uncertain 30 27½ 27½ 27½ — 59 Decatur IIII fair fair good 3 27 27 27 — 59 Olice IIII fair fair good 3 27 27 27 — 59 Olice IIII fair fair 33 3½ 30 33½ 15.00 59 Peroria IIII good good 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Aurora	good	good	30	25	25	10.00	59	
Champaign III. good good — 510.50 — 12.00 59 Chicago IIII. quiet quiet quiet 48	Cairo III.	poor	good	27/2					
Danville III	Champaign Ill.	good	good	diam'r.		- 33	12.00	59	
Decatur III.	Chicago Ill. Danville Ill	quiet	quiet			40			
Salesburg III fair good 30 27 27 59	DecaturIll.	dull	uncertain			271/2	-		[54 hours.
Ottawa	GalesburgIII.	fair	fair	20		27	13.00		Brotherhood steam print, \$14 for
Peoria	OttawaIll.	fair	fair	30			12,00		
Rock ford III good good 30 25 27 12.00 59 Supply of printers equals III Springfield III moderate uncertain 35 32 30 15.00 59 Supply of printers equals III Springfield III moderate uncertain 35 32 30 15.00 59 Supply of printers equals III IIII III IIII	Peoria Ill.	moderate	dull		36	40		59	
Rock Island III	RockfordIll.	good	good						
Anderson Ind. fair good 25 25 25 13.25 to 16 59 59 15.00 59 59 50 59 50 59 50 59 50 59 50 59 50 50	Rock Island				-	mana.	-	-	[mand.
Crawfordsville	Anderson Ind	moderate	uncertain						Supply of printers equals the de-
Evansville	CrawfordsvilleInd,	good	fair	-					
Fort Wayne	ElkhartInd.	fair	fair			25	-	50	
Indianapolis Ind good good good - 25 25 I4 59 Plenty of subs.	Fort WayneInd.	fair	fair	35		33			
Rokomo	Frankfort Ind.	good	good			26			
Lafayette Ind Good Fair 28 23 28 12.00 59	Kokomo Ind.	good	good	_		25	1.4	59	Plenty of subs.
Marion Ind Good Fair - 23 10.00 9 to 12 59	LafayetteInd.				-	-		-	
Muncie Ind				28					
Peru	Muncie Ind.			minor				-	
South Bend Ind.	New AlbanyInd.	fair	fair	20			12.00		
South Bend Ind.	RichmondInd.			_		-	_	-	
Vincenies	South BendInd.				_				
Burlington Iowa Good Gair 30 25 30 14.00 59	VincennesInd.			32				40	
Council Blutts Iowa	BurlingtonIowa	good	fair		25				
Davenport Iowa fair fair	Council BluffsIowa	dull	good						
Dibuque Iowa fair favorable 30 30 14.00 60	Davenport Iowa	fair	fair	_	enter.	-	_	-	
Keokuk Iowa fair 27½ 25 27½ 12.00 59 Sioux City Iowa good good 38 33½ 35 16.00 59 Atchison Kan. dull dull 30 25 — 15.00 60	Dubuque Iowa	fair	favorable						
Oftunwa Lowa 27½ 25 27½ 12.00 59 Sioux City Iowa good 38 33½ 35 16.00 59 Atchison Kan. dull dull 30 25 — 15.00 60	KeokukIowa	fair	fair	-		-	_	-	
Atchison	OttumwaIowa	***********							
South Could	Atchison Kan.	dull	dul1						
Fort Scott	Fort Scott Kan.			_	-	-	-	-	

^{*} No report.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK AND WAGES REPORT, APRIL, 1893 - Continued.

MOTIFAL	STATE OF TRADE.	PROSPECTS.	COMPOSITION.				prwk	
TOWN.			Morning Papers.	Evening Papers.	Bookwork	Time.	Hrsp	REMARKS.
*LeavenworthKan.			25	25	30	\$15.00	59	
*TopekaKan. WichitaKan.			33½ 35	28 ¹ / ₃ 30	40 30	15.00	59 59	
*FrankfortKy.	fair	. fair	37	37	37	16.00	59	[by the week - \$14.
LexingtonKy. *LouisvilleKy.	dull		331/3	30	331/3	12 to 14	59	The evening Leader is now paying
Baton RougeLa.	good	good	40	35	35	15.00	59	
New OrleansLa. ShreveportLa.	not good	not flattering	45	40 32½	40 35	18.00	59 54	
Portland Me.	fair	good	35 30	25	25	14.00	59	
*Annapolis		very good	_	=	_	15 to 18	-	
*Cumberland Md.	good	bright	25	25 38	30	12.00	59 60	
*Cambridge Mass.	good		42 to 45	38	40	15.00	59	
*Fall River Mass.	*****************		-		_	_	_	
*HaverhillMass. *HolyokeMass.	good	good	_	22 & 27	25	12.00	59	
Lawrence Mass.			_	_	_	_	=	
Lynn Mass.		better	30	21 to 25	25	12.00	60	
New Bedford Mass.	fair	good	30	30 30	12 to 15	15.00 12 to 18	59 60	[linotype machines.
SpringfieldMass.	fair	poor	40	30	32	13.50	59 60	The Republican is running seven
Worcester Mass. Adrian Mich.	fair	good	35	33 ¹ / ₃ 25	35 25	15.00 12.00	59	
Ann Arbor Mich.	fair	encouraging	_	30	30	12.00	59	
Bay City Mich. Detroit Mich.	fair	bright	34	32	32	14.00	59	\$18 for evening papers.
Grand RapidsMich.	fair	encouraging	35	30	30	15.00	59	Machine scale \$21 for morning, and
Jackson Mich. Kalamazoo Mich.	good	fair	33	30	_	13 to 15	59	Business is improving.
Lansing Mich.	good	good		28	30 to 35	13.00	59	
Muskegon Mich.	very quiet	fair	28	25	_ 33	12 to 15	59	No piecework.
Saginaw Mich. Duluth Minn.	good	good	37	223/		17.00	59	
MinneapolisMinn.	poor	not good	42	33½ 38	35	16.90	59	
St. Paul Minn. WinonaMinn.	dull	dullfair	42	37	35 to 43	16.00	59	
Meridian Miss.	dull	not flattering	35	25 30	25 32	12 to 13.50	59 59	
Vicksburg Miss.	very dull	poor	40	35	35	16.00	59	
Jefferson City Mo.	fairfair.	fairpoor	30	25 25	28	12 & 14	59 53	
Kansas CityMo.	good	fair	40	35	371/2	17.00	59	All daily papers union.
St. Joseph Mo. St. Louis	goodfair	good medium	35	30 38	35	15.00	59	Abundance of printers.
Sedalia	fair	fair	43 30	25	45 30	12.00	59 60	Abundance of printers.
SpringfieldMo. AnacondaMont.			30	27	30	13.50	59	
Bozeman		******************	_	=	_	_	=	
ButteMont. Great FallsMont.	very quiet	fair	50	45	_	24.00	59	*** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
HelenaMont.	dull	not encouraging.	50 50	45	45	21.00	59	Tourists better stay away.
Missoula Mont.	quiet	fair	50	45	_	24.00	53 59	
Kearney Neb.	fair	mond	-		-		-	
OmahaNeb.	poor	good	35 40	30 37	33 37	15.00 16 to 18	591/2	
South Omaha Neb.	good	good	\$14	\$14	\$14	16.00	59	
Dover N. H.	fair	good	_	20	25	12 to 15	59	
ManchesterN. H.	fair	fair	30	18 to 25	25	12 to 15	60	
	good	fair	35	30	30	12.00	59	
Elizabeth N. J.			33	_	30		-	
Jersey CityN. J. NewarkN. J.	fairvery dull	fair poor	40	40	37	-	59	
New BrunswickN. I.	fair	medium .	40	36 25	25 to 30	17.00	59 59	
Paterson N. J. Frenton N. J.	good	fair	35	25	30	12.00	59	
	fair	good.	40	35	38	15.00	59	
BinghamtonN. Y.	dull	fair	28	25	25	12.00	59	
Brooklyn N. Y. Buffalo N. Y.	dull	not bright	38	-	-	15.00	59	
ElmiraN. Y.	good	fair	30	34 28	35 28	13.50	59	
	good	encouraging	25	23 22	23	10 to 12	59	
ockportN. Y.			25		=	12.00	_	
NewburghN. Y. i	air	fair	_	27	27	12.00	60	[evening; \$20 bookwork.
		poor	50	40	37 & 43	18.00	59	Machine scale: \$27 morning, \$24
Poughkeepsie N. Y.	good	good	30	25	30	12,00	59	
Rochester	air	ordinary	33	30	30	14.00	59	
Saratoga SpringsN. Y.	air	fair	30	25	30	12.00	52	Night scale \$15.
schenectady N. Y.	ooming	more than bright.	_	20	30	11.00	59	Town worker of mon idle
	lull	not encouraging	32 40	30	38	16.00	59	Large number of men idle.
IticaN. Y.	good	good	35	35	311/2	12.50	59	
VatertownN. Y. f	airgood	fairnot bright	30	27	30	12 00	59	
Virginia City Nev.		not bright	35	30	_	15.00	59	
Asheville	air	fair	_	-	-	12.00	54	
Charlotte	good	fair	30	25 25	25 25	10.00	59 59	
RaleighN. C.	good	good	331/3	25 33 ¹ / ₃	331/3	15 to 18	59	
WilmingtonN. C. f BismarckN. D. f	air	fairbright	30	25	30	15.00	59	Printers leaving town.
argo			32	=	35	16.00	-	rimers reaving town.
rand Forks N. D. g	good	fair	30	30	35 30 & 32	15.00	60	
antonOhio f	air	good	35	25		12 to 15 10 to 18	60 59	
incinnati Ohio f	air	good	35 45	30 42	30 40	18.00	59	
leveland Ohio olumbus Ohio g			-	-		-	-	
Dayton Ohio f	air	fairgood	35 35	331/3	36 & 38	15.00	59 59	
			30	3-	_	_	-	
				_		1		

^{*} No report.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK AND WAGES REPORT, APRIL, 1893 - Continued.

	STATE OF TRADE,	PROSPECTS.	COMPOSITION.				pr wk	priving.
TOWN.			Morning Papers.	Evening Papers.	Bookwork	. Time.	Hrsp	REMARKS.
Kansas CityKan.	medium	better ·	331/3	30	32	15.00	59	more than the scale
LimaOhio	fair	good	33½ 27½	241/2	271/2	\$11.00	60	Nearly all job men are receiving
Marietta Ohio Massillon Ohio	fair	fair	_	25	25	10.50 to 15	59	
Newark Ohio	good:	good	_	25	25	9 to 15	59	
NewarkOhio SpringfieldOhio	fair	good	331/3	30	30	15.00	59	
Steubenville Ohio	good	good	30	271/2	30	12.00	59	
Toledo Ohio Youngstown Ohio	fairgood	good	38	35	35	15.00	59	
Zanesville Ohio	good	good	371/2	331/3	_	15.00	59	
Guthrie O. T.	good		28	25	30	13 to 15	59	Plenty of men.
AstoriaOre.	du11	poor	50	45	-	21.00	59	
PortlandOre.	ennd	bright	-	-		21.00	-	
SalemOre. The DallesOre.	goodvery dull	not encouraging .		40 40	40 40	18.00	59 59	
AltoonaPa.			45	40	40	-	39	
AltoonaPa. Beaver Fa llsPa.	fair	not encouraging .	30	25	_	11.00	53	
BradfordPa.	fair	fair	30	28	30	14.00	59	
ButlerPa.			_	_	_	=	-	
Chester Pa. Erie Pa.			_	_	_		_	
GreensburgPa.	fair	fair	_	\$9 00	\$9.00	9 to 12		
Harrisburg Pa.	good	fair	30	30	30	12,00	54 58	
ohnstown Pa.		good	29	29	29	14.00	59	
Lancaster Pa.	fair	fair	-		_	12.00	-	
Meadville	good	good	30	25 25	_	11.00	59 53	Our valley is all union.
New Castle Pa.	8004	8000	_	-3	_	_	33	
Oil City	fair	good	30	27		15.00	54	Machine scale \$3 per eight hours.
PhiladelphiaPa.	fair	encouraging	40	40	40	16.00	59	
Pittsburgh Pa. Pottsville Pa.	very good	good	45	40	40	16.00	54	
ReadingPa.	good	bright	30	30	20	11 to 15	_	
ScrantonPa.	slow	fair	331/3	30	_	25 & 30	59	
JniontownPa.				_	-	-	_	
WarrenPa.	dull	dull	30	25	25	12.00	59	
Wilkes BarrePa. WilliamsportPa.	fair	fairnot bright	331/3	30 27	331/3	12.00 13 to 17	59	
YorkPa.	fair	fair	\$0 to \$10.20	\$9.00	20	9 & 10	59	Only one union paper.
PawtucketR. I.	very good	good	_	30	-	14 to 16	59	
Providence			-		_		-	
	medium	better	40	331/3	-	12.00	59 60	
	dullordinary	fairnot good	37½ 40	40	35 40	15	54	
GreenvilleS. C.				40	-	_	-	
AberdeenS. D.	very good	bright	28	25	25	12 to 18	59	
Sioux FallsS. D.	good	mod	-	221/	371/2	15 to 19	59	
Chattanooga Tenn. Knoxville Tenn.	good	good	35 33 ¹ / ₃	331/3	3/72	15.00	39	
MemphisTenn.	dull	very duli	40	\$18.00	40	18.00	59	
Nashville Tenn.	dull	dull	40	35	40	18.00	59	
AustinTex.	not good	gloomy	40	40	_	20,00	54	
	noor	fair	421/2	371/2	42	18.00	52	
ort WorthTex.	poorvery dull	gloomy	50	35	35	18.00	59	
GainesvilleTex.	very quiet	not good	30	25	35 25 & 30	12.00	59	
Salveston Tex.	fair	poor	42	\$20.00	\$20,00	20.00	59	
Houston Tex.	good	good	421/2	40	421/2		59	
VacoTex.	good	good	37½	35	35	16.50 to 18	59	
ogdenUtah	fair	good	50	45		18.00	54	
Salt Lake CityUtah	fair	quiet	50	45	50 ,	20.00	53	
			-	_	-			
	fair	fair	-	70	30	12.00	59	
	Idli	lair	30	30	30	-	39	
etersburgVa.	very dull	none	_	-	-	-	59	
kichmond Va.	fair	good	40	40	40	16 00	58	
oanokeVa.	good	fair	35	30	\$13 to \$18	21.00	59	
ellingham BayWash. entraliaWash.	du11	not promising	50	45	45	21.00	54	
lympia	dull	good	50	45	_	21.00	53	
ort Townsend Wash.	fair	good	50	45	50	21.00	53	[crowded and jobwork dead
eattle	very dull	bad	50	45	50	21.00	54	Every newspaper office over
pokaneWash.	good	good	50	45	50	21.00	53	
acoma	good	excellent	33	30	31	15.00	59	[50 cents on morning, per hour
harlestonW. Va. VheelingW. Va.	gooddull	not encouraging .	33 38	331/3	40	15.00	59	Machine, 45 cents on evening, and
shland Wis.	good	good	331/3	30	30	15.00	59	on our hands
Iilwaukee Wis.	dull	better	40	35	35	14.00	59 60	Strike in Madison thrown printers
	good	good	25	23	25			Subs are scarce.
		encouraging	45	35 42	40	24.00	59 60	
				7-	40		-	

^{*} No report.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE BINNER ENGRAVING COMPANY.

We show in another part of this issue a half-tone plate entitled "Dells of the Wisconsin," engraved by the Binner Engraving Company, of Milwaukee, also a full-page plate showing the portraits of six American authors, the work of the same concern. An examination of these plates will show that this firm is right in line with the best engravers in the country, the work certainly indicating that they employ some excellent half-tone operators. Many people have had the idea that in

order to secure good work in this line it was necessary to send orders to large cities, such as Chicago, New York or Boston; but cities not quite so large are now doing creditable work. The Binner Company was started in a small way in February, 1889, and about a year ago was incorporated under the laws of the state of Wisconsin with a capital stock of \$15,000, all paid up. Mr. Oscar E. Binner, is the president of the company, John J. Baumgartner, vice-president and W. A. Hinners, treasurer. The latter gentleman has charge of the Chicago office and is the resident manager. In addition to the half-tone work, the firm makes a specialty of first-class wood engraving, and does all kinds of relief line engraving, zinc etching, etc.

The Milwaukee office is in the Mitchell building, and the Chicago office in the United States Express building on Washington street. The firm invites the correspondence of all desiring any work in their line.

THE HAMILTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

With characteristic enterprise the Hamilton Manufacturing Company have issued another catalogue of the printing materials they produce, with entirely new plates and illustrations and very many novelties which will be appreciated by progressive printers. We believe it is now conceded, even by their competitors, that the Hamilton Company make more wood goods and wood type than all other houses combined, although only six years established. Their success is doubtless explained by a paragraph we find in the preface to this new catalogue: "By locating our factories in the heart of the lumber district of Wisconsin, we were from the start enabled to furnish goods of the best quality at the lowest possible cost. We have raised the standard of quality each year, and will continue to do so." A few years ago western printers depended on eastern manufacturers for their wood type, cases, etc.; now the West supplies itself, and we are informed that more than half of these articles purchased by eastern printers are supplied by the Hamilton Company, who have opened a branch at 18 Chambers street, New York city, to take care of the eastern trade, while continuing to supply the western and middle states' trade from 327 Dearborn street, Chicago, and their factories at Two Rivers, Wis-

THE THALMANN PRINTING INK COMPANY.

Mr. B. Thalmann, proprietor of the St. Louis Printing Ink Works, announces under date of March 1, that his company hereafter will be called The Thalmann Printing Ink Company, having been incorporated under the laws of the state of Missouri, for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacture and sale of printing, lithographic and plate inks, varnishes, dry colors, etc. The firm have one of the oldest and largest plants in the country and propose to add considerable new machinery and apparatus. Mr. Thalmann will give his personal supervision to all the various details of the business. The officers of the company are: B. Thalmann, president and treasurer; J. H. Ketcheson, vice-president; L. C. Gross, secretary. A full line of goods will be carried at the Chicago office, 415 Dearborn street, where Mr. A. P. Daly, who is well and favorably known to the trade, will have charge.

TO HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS.

"The cold winds will blow, And we'll surely have snow'

In our winter climate, but you never know what snow and cold winds are in Hot Springs, Arkansas. It's the world's greatest sanitarium. Has this started you thinking of a trip? If it has, your route has to be considered next. Not long, of course, for the Chicago & Alton Railroad is way ahead. Fast time—leave Chicago today, arrive Hot Springs tomorrow. Via "The Alton" you are only one night on the road.

For further particulars call upon your local ticket agent, or address James Charlton, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago & Alton Railroad, Chicago.

THE ROGERS TYPOGRAPH.

Word comes to us that the Rogers Typographic Company, of Detroit, Michigan, who manufacture the Rogers Typograph, now have a shop capacity of thirty machines a month, and will be putting them out at that rate after the 1st of May. The company have changed their advertisement this month and the cuts showing the manner of assembling the dies and distributing same may be of interest to those who contemplate the purchase of a machine of this description.

A SIMPLE LIBRARY CATALOGUE.

Mr. John Eastwood, of Orange, California, has recently published a library catalogue scheme, in which by a simple method members of a library association can keep a full list of the books held by their society, as books can be added, discarded or have their names and numbers changed. Mr. Eastwood says mistakes in the posting of new books is impossible by his method—the form being peculiarly applicable to any list or catalogue which is constantly changing. The method is for sale or a royalty would be accepted, as Mr. Eastwood has other interests which almost wholly engage his attention.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

We will receive special want advertisements for THE INLAND PRINTER at a uniform price of 25 cents per line, ten words to the line. Price invariably the same whether one or more insertions are taken, and cash to accompany the order. The magazine is issued promptly on the 5th of each month, and no want advertisements for any issue can be received later than the 25th of the month preceding. Answers can be sent in our care, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended without extra charge.

A LL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1.

POSITION" and "PRINTERS' each; the "PRINTERS' oRDER MENS OF JOB WORK," price 52. Sold by H. G. Bishop, 128 founders. The handiest and most printers. Indorsed by everyone.

AN experienced photo-engraver wishes a situation in a well-established house, where promotion can be expected; or will take charge of an engraving plant connected with printing or lithographing house. References furnished. State salary. Address "SPECIAL," care INLAND PRINTER.

DESK ROOM FOR RENT—We can accommodate a number of people at our office on the second floor of 212-214 Monroe street, Chicago. Suitable for paper salesmen, gentlemen having charge of exhibits at the World's Fair, or anyone connected with printing and kindred industries. THE HENRY O. SHEPARD CO.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for good second-hand printing machinery and material, the right to manufacture a patent writing tablet in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Colorado. States disposed of singly or collectively. Address "ROOM 212," McCagne Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—The best equipped job office in a city of nearly 100,000 inhabitants; two cylinders, four jobbers; running two and one-half years, and has had an unprecedented run of jobwork. If not sold, a first-class foreman wanted to take charge during proprietor's absence. Address "C. H. M.," care INLAND PRINTER.

"NEVERCLIP" Finger Label Gauge saves money, time and spoiled jobs. Fingers ½ inch apart; cuts ½ by ¾ inch, equal to back gauge to jog against. Price, \$5.00. Sent "C. O. D." express paid. CHARLES D. LLOYD & CO., P. O. Box 620, Worcester, Mass.

"ONLY PERFECT"

justed by one movement of a finger; simple, accurate, durable; brass; has no rival; price reduced to \$10 a dozen. CARSON, FENESY & CO., 11 Ninth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRINTERS AND PRESSMEN—To be practicable and proficient in your business you should have a copy of our book, "How to Make all Kinds of Printing Inks and Their Varnishes," also other valuable information. You could not learn the combination in a lifetime; with our book you can make any kind of black and colored printing inks. Price, §5. Address GEORGE W. SMALL, & CO., 97 Tremont street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

SPECIAL, OFFER—For a short time I will send you, upon receipt of 65 cents, the two following books: My "Treatise on Job Printing," a valuable reference book for printers, especially devoted to the proprietor; insurance, running expenses, cutting prices, buying stock, new fields for job printing, etc., thoroughly discussed; many valuable receipts, job composition, presswork, color work, tint and rainbow printing, etc. Bound in leatherette; price 50 cents. Also, "Samples of Job Work," neatly bound with ribbon, printed on fine plated paper, illuminated cover, a work of art. Price 25 cents. Address R. M. SCRANTON, Alliance, Ohio.

SITUATION WANTED—Cylinder pressman desires permanent situation. Good experience on both cylinder and platen presses. Strictly temperate. Address "W. H. G." care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A good printer. Must be a rapid, expert compositor, a good manager, with at least fair business ability, pleasant personality, of good character and strict integrity. An excellent permanent position is offered to one who on trial proves competent, in a first-class job office in a large interior city in Illinois. Address "H," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED — By a young man, a position as business manager or superintendent in newspaper, bindery or job office. Capable and reliable. Address "943," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED — First-class job printer, who can also set German. Address, inclosing samples of work, "JOB," care INLAND PRINTER.

MR. BUYER, please put us on your list for prices on all printers' goods, machinery and metal type. We make a large line and deal in all. Morgans & Wilcox, Middletown, New York.

WANTED—To buy newspaper and job office, or good job office in live western town. "A. R." INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—To purchase a good job office in city of 10,000 or more. Address, with full particulars, "I," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED — Young man to solicit, collect and act as reporter on weekly paper. A rustler will secure a good position. Apply quick and state wages wanted. "DEMOCRAT," Alton, Iowa.

WANTED—A practical printer, who has satisfactorily filled the positions of foreman and superintendent, wishes position on the Pacific coast; first-class Chicago references; would purchase interest in good plant. "F. V.," INLAND PRINTER.



Send for Catalogue to W. N. DURANT, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES

In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale VERY LOW.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

WANTED

All live printers to send for one of my Illustrative Pamphlets describin the Foster Reversible Chase for print

ATTENTION!



PRINTERS

d on any press, with any chase, in ordinary way. Saves time, worry and money, and you want one. H.S. FOSTER, Albany, N.Y., Box 276

BIG THING!

PATENTS.

Patents, Caveats and Trade Marks procured, Rejected Applications Revived and Prosecuted. All business before the U.S. Patent Office promptly attended to for moderate fees, and no charge made unless Patent is secured. Send for "INVENTOR'S GUIDE." FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, Westington D. C. FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, Washington, D. C.

TO KNOW WHAT IT IS

The late John Bassett, Esq., Editor of The Printing World, London, England, wrote the publisher of "THE PRINTER'S ART," on its appearance last spring: "I have sold several of the books already. ** * Shall be glad of the next lot, as I intend to push them. They thoroughly deserve to be in the hands of every printer." Write to A.A. STEWART, Box 155, Salem, Mass., about it.



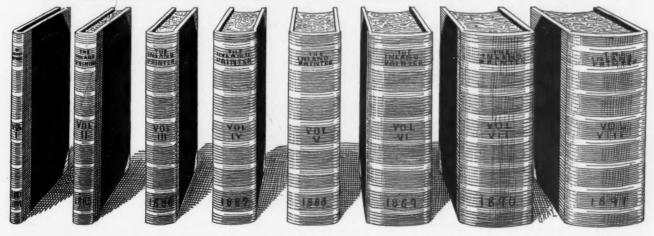
HAVE YOU EVER TRIED IT?

ELITE RULE BENDER

For Bending Brass Rule. It has no equal.

Price \$2.00, postpaid. ELITE MFG. CO., Marshall, Mich.

Bound Volumes The Inlan

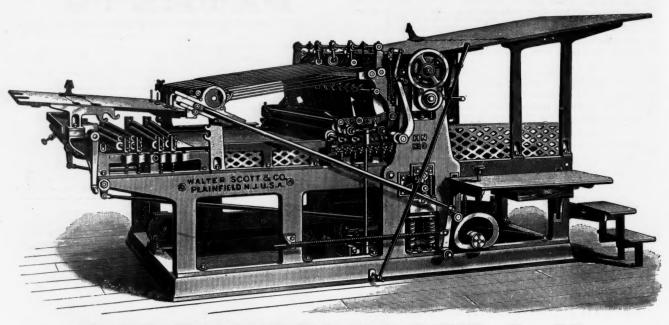


WE can supply bound Volumes IV, V, VII, VIII, IX and X of THE INLAND PRINTER at prices named below. They are substantially bound in half Russia back and corners, cloth sides, neatly lettered, and edges marbled, making a handsome book for the library.

Volume IV, October, 1886, to September, 1887, "V, "1887, "1888, Volume VIII, October, 1890, to September, 1891, \$3.00 \$3.00 1X, " 1891, " " X, " 1892, " March, 44 1892, 3.00 1888, -1889, " 1893, " VII, 1890, Must be sent by Express at expense of purchaser.

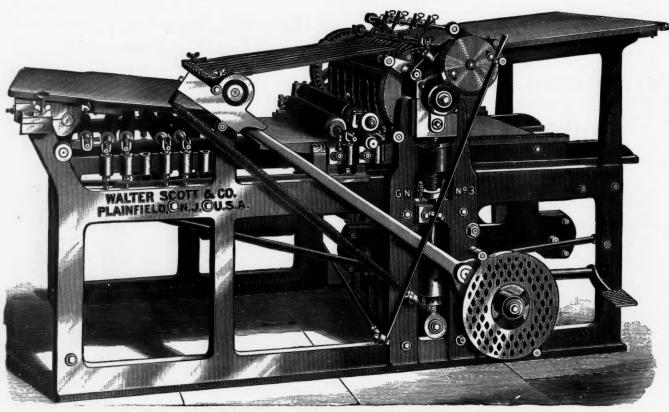
All volumes mentioned consist of twelve numbers of the magazine except Volume X, which contains but six, and this will hereafter be the size of all volumes. The opportunity to obtain these books may not occur again, and it would be well for all who wish to have these works in their libraries to take advantage of this offer at once.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO., Publishers, 214 Monroe St., Chicago.



THE SCOTT TWO-REVOLUTION PRINTING MACHINE.—Class H N.

This machine is constructed in the most substantial manner. It is designed for first-class book and job work where quality and speed are desired.



THE SCOTT PONY TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.—Class G N.

This machine is especially adapted for stationery and jobbing work. It can be easily and expeditiously operated, will give a perfect impression and register. The construction is first-class throughout, with our well-known bed movement, air cushioning cylinders, trip of impression at will, oscillating feed gauge, table, rack and screw distribution, and many conveniences which tend to make an efficient, durable and reliable machine. SEND FOR DESCRIPTION AND PRICES.

WALTER SCOTT & CO.

New York Office, Times Building,

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

= PRINTING MACHINERY.

Hamilton's · Wood · Goods · are · the · Best

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE

IMPOSING TABLES, WITH LETTER BOARDS.

TABLES OF ANY SIZE, AND ARRANGED IN ANY DESIRED STYLE, MADE TO ORDER AT MODERATE PRICES.



No. 9, with 36 x 60 in. Marble Top, has 32 Letter Boards, each 17½ x 26 ins. inside.

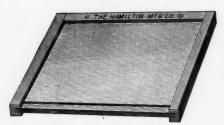
No better disposition of the space underneath an imposing table can be made than to use it for letter boards. If the type is dead it is shifted from the stone to the board without any loss of time; if the matter is alive, it is handy for imposition. The tables here listed are of sizes specially adapted for large offices. They are made of hardwood, strongly bolted together, varnished, and the marble is fine and hard.



No. 10, with 40 x 80 in. Marble Top, has 48 Letter Boards, each 19½ x 22½ ins. inside.

PRICES, WITH STONE.

No. 9. With or without 32 Letter Boards, ... 36×60 inches ... $17\frac{1}{2} \times 26$ inches ... \$35.00 .. \$65.00 No. 10. With or without 48 Letter Boards, ... 40×80 inches ... $19\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ inches ... 45.00 .. \$0.00 Boards for No. 9, \$1.00 each; for No. 10, 90 cents each.



HARDWOOD LETTER BOARDS.

TO FIT REGULAR STANDS AND RACKS.

These are solid hardwood, perfectly smooth and true, closed sides and back, rabbeted in front to take galleys, and are 20½ inches deep.

To fit Two-third Racks, \$1.20. To fit Three-quarter Racks, \$1.40.

To fit Full-size Racks, \$1.70.

Other sizes made at proportionate prices.

MAMMOTH L. S. FURNITURE CASE.

PRICE, \$40.00.

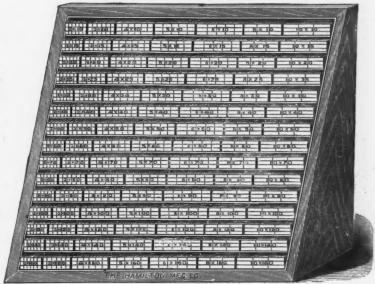
Specially designed for large offices, and contains the following assortment of selected furniture, from 10 to 160 ems long:

270 pieces 2-line Furniture, 270 pieces 3-line Furniture, 270 pieces 4-line Furniture, 135 pieces 10-line Furniture, 135 pieces 10-line Furniture,

with 102 pieces each 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 140 and 160 ems long.

There is a larger proportion of the narrower and most-used sizes than of the wide furniture. Made only with partitions.

SPECIAL CASES AND FONTS OF LABOR-SAVING



THE HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO.

18 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK.

FACTORIES: TWO RIVERS, WIS.

327 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

Hamilton's · Wood · Type · is · the · BEST

The Bennett Labor Savers.

FOLDING MACHINES FOR ANY CLASS OF WORK.

HAND-FEED OR ATTACHABLE TO ANY CYLINDER PRESS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

LINCOLN, NEB., January 5, 1893.

This is to certify that in July, 1892, we bought of the Rockford Folder Co. one of their Bennett Newspaper Folders, and that said Folder has given good satisfaction. This machine was designed to fold, paste and trim a sixteen page paper, and has also an attachment for putting on a cover, making a finished paper of twenty pages. It has done the work satisfactorily as guaranteed by the manufacturers. The material used seems to be first-class, and the workmanship indicates a thorough knowledge of the requirements of such a machine. We do not hesitate to recommend the Bennett Folder to anyone wishing to purchase a Folder, and believe it will be found capable of doing everything claimed for it by the Rockford Folder Co.

Signed in behalf of THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING COMPANY,

By J. M. THOMPSON, Secretary.

In purchasing a Jogger it will be for your interest to write us: The Bennett Fly Table, Make-Ready Table and Jogger Combination, operated without straps and springs, length of stroke adjustable, device in every way "Unique," is the Jogger to buy.

Our "Label Sticker" has come to stay, because it is ingenious in design, combines simplicity and strength in construction, easily operated and effective.

Something New—The Bennett Self-Indexing Gut Gabinet.

Add one of these to your composing-room outfit, and have your cuts where you can place your hand upon the one needed, without going through thread cases, boxes, shelves, etc. We build for 400, 600, 800, 1,000 and 1,200 cuts. They are indispensable as actual money savers.

We also build an Ink Cabinet with the self-indexing feature.

Another Need Supplied—The Bennett Bench Saw and Drill Press Combination.

This machine is specially designed for printing office use; has side guide for ripping and circle guide for cut-off and miter sawing. Drill Press can be speeded for drills or bits. This is not a cheap foot-power tool, but is made for power and service. We furnish combined or separate with drills, bits, two saws, planer-head (for cut work) and swing table, when desired.

The Bennett Jobroom Bench is a convenient, desirable novelty, and fills a need in the jobroom that has thus far been occupied by a make-shift. Is cabinet style, hard maple top, iron vise (a "Parker"), planed iron slab 14 x 20, and we supply with a full outfit of tools when desired.

The Bennett Stock Truck is a good one. Note prices: 24×36 , \$6.00; 33×46 , \$7.50; 40×60 , \$9.00, net. This Truck is well built, of good material, will turn in its length, and has a handle that can be instantly attached at either end.

OUR LATEST IN THE INTEREST OF THE CRAFT.

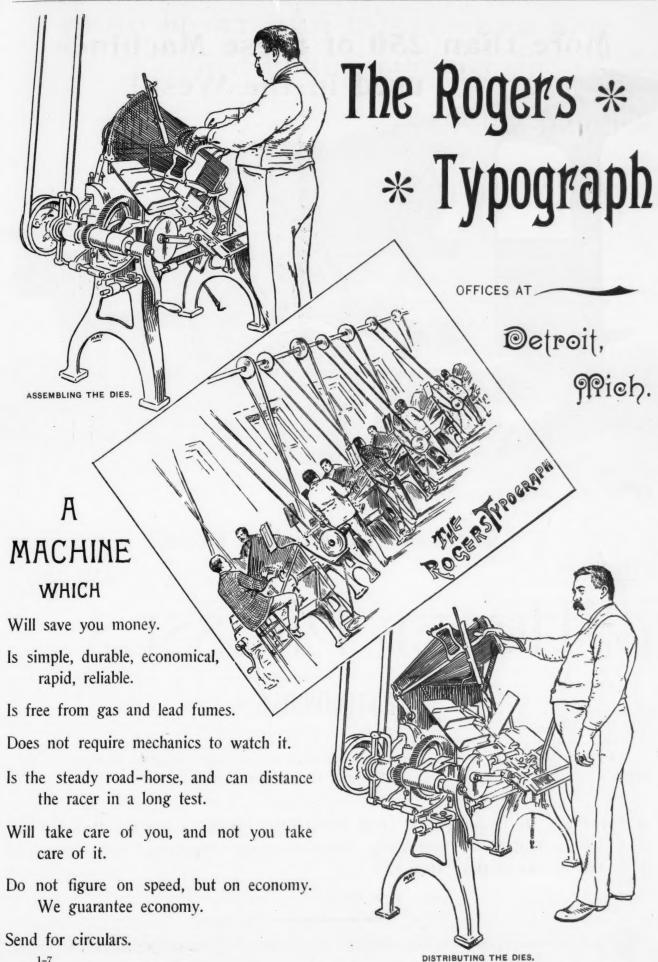
Are you troubled with electricity in stock? Do sheets hesitate in passing to the fly?

The Bennett Insulated Fly Stick overcomes all this trouble, and it is an inexpensive article. Give this matter thought, and we are sanguine you will say we have struck the sure remedy for this annoyance, when you answer this question: Will an electrified sheet stick to or be attracted to a non-conductor?

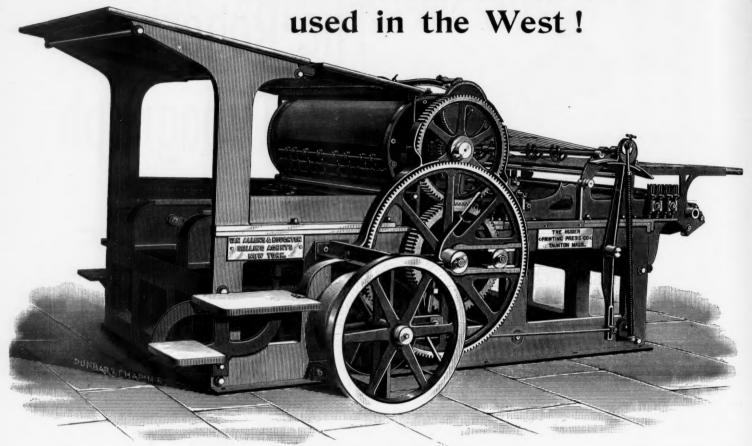
We make a study of the needs of the fraternity, and while this ad. is inserted for business, we shall be pleased to receive letters of suggestion as well as inquiry.

Respectfully yours,

THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO., Manufacturers,



More than 250 of these Machines used in the West!



"The Tale of a Printing Press."

7th Year.

7th Year.

HUBER PRESSES

* TESTIMONIALS *

Neither Perverted Proverbs, Nursery Rhymes, Amusing Anecdotes, nor Bombastic Utterances, Claiming the Earth, are any evidence of the excellence of a Printing Machine.

We give you the judgment of ONE HUNDRED FIRMS using the Huber Two-Revolution, Sheet Perfecting, Two-Color and "Mustang," as evidence of the merits of the "Huber."

SEE THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

You can see the "Huber" in the office of THE HENRY O. SHEPARD COMPANY, Chicago.

READ WHAT OUR CUSTOMERS SAY.

2 to 20 ASTOR PLACE, August 29, 1893.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 17 and 19 Rose street, New York.

Gentlemen,—We are very willing to say a good word for the Huber
Press and, had we been asked, for its makers also.

As you are aware, we bought the first, a No. 1 Four Roller, in 1888. We
have added from time to time, until we now have eight of the No. 1 presses,
one Jobber and one Perfecting Press. They have given us satisfaction, and
we do not hesitate to say that they are a very good press. Since buying
the first Huber we have bought no other kind.

Yours sincerely,

J. J. LITTLE & CO.

NEW YORK, August 29, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, New York City.

We are running in our printing department two Sheet Perfecting Huber Presses, 37 by 52 beds, seven No. 2 Crank Movement Presses, 37 by 52 beds, and three "Mustang" Super Royal Presses, 26 by 35 beds.

We are pleased to say that each and every one of these presses gives us entire satisfaction. Indeed, we are so well satisfied with the action and printing of these presses that we contemplate increasing our force of them materially within a short time. Very respectfully,

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED.

R. S. O'LOUGHLIN, Vice-President.

New York, September 21, 1802.

NEW YORK, September 21, 1892.

Gentlemen,—I have running in my office two of your Huber Sheet Perfecting Presses, nine No. 2, 37 by 52 bed, Four Roller Crank Movement Two Revolution presses and two "Mustang" Super Royal Presses. I have been running your presses since February, 1887, and they have never failed me. I can give you no stronger recommendation than to say they are perfectly satisfactory in every respect, and the best money makers I have ever had.

Yours very truly,

IOHN DE VRIES.

85-87 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, March 9, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, New York City.

Gentlemen,—I have been running in my office for the past three years, two (2) of your 42 by 52, Three Roller Huber Presses, and am satisfied with them in every particular. I use them on the finest catalogue and illustrated work, and have found them respond to all demands, both as to quality of work and rapidity of execution. They have both little or no vibration, which of course is a vital point in a modern machine, and I take pleasure in recommending them.

Yours very truly,

JAMES A. ROGERS,

NEW YORK, August 27, 1892.

NEW YORK, August 27, 1892.

**Gentlemen*,—The three large Huber Crank Movement Two Revolution Presses which you sold us are working splendidly, and giving results far beyond our expectations. It is a pleasure to know that a movement has at last been discovered which allows the running of such mammoth flat bed printing presses at the rate of 1,600 to 1,800 impressions per hour, without either jar or vibration to rack the building, injure the press, or knock our work out of register. The saving of time in changing the speed of the press without having to adjust air springs, and the accuracy of register on, and at all the different speeds, is an advantage which must be recognized by all of us who use the "crank." Yours respectfully,

**FLESS & RIDGE PRINTING COMPANY, RICHARD R. RIDGE, President.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON. NEW YORK, March 11, 1892.

Gentlemen,—The fifteen (15) Huber Perfecting Presses that we have in our establishment give entire satisfaction, and print on an average sixty-four tokens a day, Yours truly, P. F. COI,I,IER.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 9, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 17 Rose street, New York.

Dear Sirs,—We have five Huber Perfecting Presses, including two of the first three built, in use, and you have our order for another; to be put in as soon as our new building is ready. We consider them a grand step forward in the art of printing, and can testify that they have added largely to the profits of our business.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH A. DEAR,

Treasurer Jersey City Printing Company.

49 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK, April 19, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON.

Gentlemen,—I have had four of your Huber Presses in use for about four years.

Gentlemen,—1 nave had four or your four years.

I have two presses 44 by 60 bed, and two presses 33 by 46 bed, all of which have given perfect satisfaction, and are excellent in register. I can especially recommend the two-color press. All these presses have been in use without repair since you put them in my printing office.

Very truly yours, MARTIN B. BROWN.

NEW YORK, March 14, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 17 to 23 Rose street.

Gentlemen,—We have been using two (2) of your Huber Perfecting Presses for the past three years. They have been running constantly, and part of the time night and day, and have given entire satisfaction. We can cheerfully recommend them, especially to parties having long runs. We run them on editions of 3,000 and more.

WILLIAM J. BROWN & CO.,
45 to 51 Rose street, New York.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON.

Rew York, March 9, 1892.

Gentlemen,—Both the Huber Perfecting Presses are doing good work, and are runuing about twelve hours a day on an average. I cannot find any fault with them.

any fault with them.

If I could make room for them I should be glad to have two more,
Yours truly,
WM. N. JENNINGS.

117 to 119 Liberty Street, New York, September 14, 1892.

Messrs. Van Allens & Boughton, 59 Ann street, New York City.

Gentlemen,—I am running three of your Huber Sheet Perfecting Book
Presses, and one large Single End Press.

I am pleased to say that they have not only fulfilled my expectatious, but have far surpassed them. They have been running steadily for several years, and have given the most entire satisfaction.

Yours very truly,

JAMES KEMPSTER.

Messrs. Van Allens & Boughton. New York, March 10, 1892.

Gentlemen,—I have had one of your No. 2 Two Revolution Crank Movement Huber Presses for some time, and find it runs without vibration or noise, and is correct in all its workings. I am thoroughly well satisfied with it.

Very truly yours,

G. LAUTER.

NEW YORK CITY, April 16, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 17 Rose street, City.

Gentlemen,—I purchased from you in April, 1888, a No. 2 Four Roller Huber Two Revolution Press. I have run all classes of catalogue, job and book work on it, and have always found it entirely satisfactory in every respect.

Yours very truly,

C. G. BURGOYNE.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 17 Rose street, City.

Dear Sir,—We have in use one of your Super Royal Huber Job Presses, and also one of your No. 2 Four Roller Crank Movement Presses. We use them on all classes of work, and have found them to respond to every demand that has been made upon them thus far.

We believe them to be all you claim for them, and they are giving us perfect satisfaction.

Yours truly,

ROGERS & SHERWOOD.

VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON.

Gentlemen,—The Huber Presses have given us entire satisfaction; our pressroom would be incomplete without them.

J. W. PRATT & SON.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON. NEW YORK, April 19, 1892.

Dear Sirs,—We have had one of your No. 2 Three Roller Huber Presses in our office for nearly two years, and have been using it continually since it was put in; and we are very well satisfied, as the press has done all that the makers have claimed it will do.

Very respectfully,

STETTINER, I,AMBERT & CO.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, New York, March 9, 1892.

Gentlemen,—We put the first Huber Press in our office in August, 1887. Since then we have added two more to our plant. They have been constantly in use, and have not caused us any delay or expense. As far as our experience goes, we consider them the very best presses in the market for our use. We are well pleased and satisfied.

Very truly yours,

PHILIP ASCHER & CO.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON.

Gentlemen.—On the fifth of January, 1891, we purchased one of your No. 2 Two Revolution Huber Presses, and it affords us great pleasure to testify to its merits. It has given us entire satisfaction, both in work manship and speed; so much so, that we have added another one of your No. 2 Two Revolution Crank Presses, which we hope will give us as much satisfaction as the first one.

Respectfully yours,

FREYTAG PRINTING COMPANY,
P. N. FREYTAG, Manager.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON.

Gentlemen.—In answer to your favor of the 8th, we have four Single Huber and one Perfecter; they are running on all sorts of work, whatever happens to come along. The fact that as we purchase new presses we always get Hubers is all we need to say.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1892.

New YORK, March 11, 1892.

Respectfully,

WM. GREEN.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON.

Gentlemen.—I have been running one of your Two Revolution Huber Presses since October, 1888, and always found it give me entire satisfaction. I take pleasure in recommending the press to those requiring such machinery.

Yours very truly,

HENRY I. CAIN.

Van Allens & Boughton.

I cannot say anything that I did not say some two years since. The press of yours which I have is the best press I own. I would put in a pony if I had room for it.

Sincerely yours,

EXCHANGE PRINTING COMPANY,
FRANCIS E. FITCH, Treasurer.

FRANCIS E, FITCH, Treasurer.

171 MACDOUGAL STREET, New York, April 18, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON.

Gentlemen,—We take pleasure in expressing to you our very great satisfaction with the fifteen (15) Huber Presses you put in for us about a year ago. As you know, we are doing all classes of printing, up to the very finest cut work, and have found them equal to every requirement. We are particularly well pleased with the Eleven Crank Movement machines; they run so steadily, and with so little jar, that we should be sorry to go back to the old movement. Also, a word as to the No 1 presses: We have had work suitable to them, and have found them very profitable machines. Yours respectfully,

THE CAXTON PRESS,

EDWARD TAYLOR, Manager.

NEW YORK, March 14, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, Rose street, City.

Genllemen,—We have worked one of your No. 2 Four Roller Huber Presses for the past two years, and have been entirely pleased with the manner in which it has stood the severe tests we have given it. In our opinion, it is one of the best presses of its class on the market.

Yours very truly,

MOSS ENGRAVING COMPANY.

NEW YORK, March 12, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, Rose street, New York City.

Genllemen.—We have been running one of your Huber Presses since
December, 1889, and it has proved all you claimed for it, and is now running to our entire satisfaction.

Yours very truly,

N. L. MUNRO.

NEW YORK ECONOMICAL PRINTING COMPANY, 24 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK, March 1, 1892.
MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON.
Gentlemen,—We are pleased to record our appreciation of the Huber Presses. The best testimony we can offer to their merit is the fact that we have now seven (7) of them running continually. It is our opinion that the Huber excels all others in the market, and we shall be pleased at any time to allow intending purchasers to see them in use that they may judge for themselves.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. R. HOPKINS, President.

CORTLAND, N. Y., March 11, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 17 to 23 Rose street, New York City.

Genllemen.—In reference to Two Revolution Huber Press, which I purchased of you some years since (and which I think was the first press sold by you outside the city of New York, with the exception of one or two in the West), I have to say: That it has fully met the expectations which I entertained of it, and that I regard it today as the best press in my office.

Yours truly, W. H. CI,ARK.

READ WHAT OUR CUSTOMERS SAY.

17 to 27 VANDEWATER STREET, NEW YORK, March 11, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON.

The work done upon your Huber Perfecting Presses is all that you claimed it would be, when we first introduced them. The presses we use are the Huber No. 2 Perfecting Presses.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE MUNRO.

Messrs. Van Allens & Boughton.

Gentlemen,—In reply to yours of the 9th inst., would state that so far the Huber Super Royal Press is entirely satisfactory, and our foreman is very much pleased with it.

Respectfully,

WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.

HARRY P. PEARS.

TROY, N. Y , April 19, 1892.

VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, New York.

Gentlemen,—The large Two Revolution Crank Movement Huber Press, put in recently by you, is working very satisfactorily, and we are highly pleased with same.

Yours truly,
E. H. LISK.

Boston, Mass., March 5, 1892.

Messrs. Van Allens & Boughton, 17 Rose street, New York.

Gentlemen,—We are running two of your Two-Color Presses, which I understand do their work in a highly satisfactory manner.

Yours respectfully, FORBES LITHO. COMPANY,

W. H. FORBES.

Messes. Van Allens & Boughton.

Gentlemen,—The Huber Crank Movement Press we bought of you about a year ago has been running since set up without any lost time. The impression is as rigid as any stop cylinder, and the speed is all a good feeder can attend to. That we like it is shown by the fact that we have ordered another.

Yours truly,

BERWICK & SMITH.

BOSTON, Mass., March 1, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 17 Rose street, New York.

Gentlemen.—Replying to your favor, we are pleased to say that the Huber Two Revolution Super Royal Press we purchased of you some three years ago gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. We consider it one of the best presses in our office.

Respectfully,

MCINDOE BROTHERS,

Per J.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 2, 1802

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 2, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your favor of the 29th ult., would say that the Huber Perfecting Press in our office has been running now for nearly two years. It is well and solidly built, as is proved by the fact that during the period we have had it there has been no repairs or breakage.

The distribution is good and the register accurate. The work done on the press has been eminently satisfactory in every way.

Very truly,

JOHN WILSON & SON.

OFFICE OF HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA, C. I. HOOD & CO. LOWELL, Mass., March 2, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON.

Gentlemen,—We have in our pressroom two Sheet Perfecting and two Two-Color Huber Printing Presses which are working to our entire satisfaction.

C. I. HOOD & CO.

Lowell, Mass., March 9, 1892.

Messrs. Van Allens & Boughton, 17 Rose street, New York.

Gentlemen.—We have found the Two-Color Press, which you set up in our works last year, a very valuable addition to our printing facilities. It saves time and the handling of paper, and consequently saves money. We are pleased to say that the machine works to our entire satisfaction.

Very respectfully yours, J. C. AYER & CO.

Hartford, Conn., March 28, 1892.

Messrs. Van Allens & Boughton, New York City.

Gentlemen,—We wish to express to you the great pleasure we have had in the use of one of the No. 2 37½ by 52 Huber Crank Movement Two Revolution Job and Book Presses, as it has proved to be of great value to us, far exceeding our expectations—and we expected very much.

Very truly yours,

THE, PLIMPTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
FREDK. PLIMPTON, Secretary.

AKRON, Ohio, March 14, 1892.

MESSES. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, New York.

Gentlemen,—We have at present in our works three of the Huber TwoColor Two Revolution Presses and three Sheet Perfecting Presses. We are
well pleased with the two-color presses, and consider them first-class for
color work, having a good distribution and perfect register. The Sheet
Perfecting machines are all that is claimed for them, and are very suitable
for bookwork.

THE WERNER PRINTING AND LITHO. CO.,
C. B. DENAPLE, Superintendent.

"The Plain Dealer,"
Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen.—We carefully note all improvements made in the line of printing machinery during each successive year, with an eye solely to our own good. January 1,1890, we placed an order with your western manager for a Four Roller 37 by 52 Two Revolution Press; January 1,1891, we duplicated same; January 1, 1892, we ordered a 36 by 52 Four Roller Perfecter. Action speaks louder than words. The performance of a machine is its best recommendation.

The best is none too good for us. We like the Hubers.

Very truly,

A. S. GILMAN,

Superintendent fob Department.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., September 12, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON.

Gentlemen,—We are pleased to say that the Huber "Mustang" is giving us complete satisfaction in every particular. For strength, speed, accuracy and durability we do not think it has an equal.

Yours truly, WM. C. GAGE & SONS.

Springfield, Ohio, March 9, 1892.

Messrs. Van Allens & Boughton, 59 Ann street, New York City.

Gentlemen,—In answer to yours of the 3d, would say: The fact that we have ordered one single, and four of your double presses in succession, after trying one two years ago, is sufficient to prove that your presses are very satisfactory to us, and answer our purpose better than any others we have found up to the present time. The last press we received from you, one month ago, was started promptly and gives entire satisfaction, like the others received previous to it.

Wery truly yours,

MAST, CROWELL, & KIRKPATRICK.

COLDWATER, Mich., March 22, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, New York.

Gentlemen,—The New Movement Huber Super Royal Press which you put in for us has been running constantly, and thus far is giving us excellent satisfaction. We are using it almost entirely on fine color work, where several colors must register exactly, and the press does its work in the most satisfactory manner. We are highly pleased with it as well as with your method of doing business with us, and we are liable to want more of your presses a little later.

THE CONOVER ENGRAVING & PRINTING CO.

J. S. CONOVER, President.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 7, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 59 Ann street, New York.

Gentlemen,—We take pleasure in stating that we have two of your presses, one a Perfecter and the other the largest Single Two Revolution, which we have been using for some time, and find that they have given satisfactory results.

Yours respectfully.

CRANSTON & STOWE,

Agents Western Methodist Book Concern.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 17, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 59 Ann street, New York.

Gentlemen.—We now have two Huber Super Royals, and one 37 by 52

Huber, and from the outlook think that we will add another before the end
of the year. In our estimation the strong features of these preses are solidity of impression, perfection in register, excellence in distribution and
smoothness in running.

Yours very truly,
EARHART & RICHARDSON.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, New York.

Gentlemen,—In reply to yours of March 3d, would say: We have in use in our establishment your Perfecting Press, and one of your Two-Color Presses, and we are very much pleased with both of them.

The register of the Two-Color Press is absolutely accurate, and we consider that we save at least four per cent on the amount of paper put on the boards. The same can also be said in favor of your Perfecting Presses to reduction of spoilage. The register is good and we find in the work we run no difficulty whatever in set-off.

Yours very truly,

A. H. PUGH PRINTING COMPANY,

A. H. PUGH, President and Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 18, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 17 Rose street, New York.

Gentlemen,—In answer to your letter of inquiry of the 16th inst., we take
great pleasure in recommending the Huber Presses we bought from you, as
they have come up to all the requirements of our printing department.

The presses we have give us the best satisfaction, and have so far been
run every day without breakage or stoppage.

We shall be glad to increase the number of Huber Presses, when again
increasing our facilities.

Yours truly,

THE CHATFIELD & WOODS COMPANY.

A. H. P., President.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 18, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 59 Ann street, New York.

Gentlemen,—In reference to press will say: Our Huber Two Revolution is doing splendid work; it is fast and reliable; we are well pleased with it. Respectfully, R. T. MORRIS.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 14, 1892.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 14, 1092.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON.

Gentlemen,—The Huber "Mustang" we put in two years ago has given the very best satisfaction on all kinds of work.

All jobs requiring an absolute register and perfect distribution of ink are always printed on this press, which is the secret of our customers being so well pleased with their work. We are never disappointed in the result.

Very respectfully,

KELLER PRINTING COMPANY.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 17 ROSE street, New York.

Gentlemen,—Answering your February 29th favor: In September, 1889, we purchased one of your Four Roller Two Revolution 37 by 52 Huber Presses. It has been in constant use since that time. We do a large variety of work, and have had no cause to find fault with the Huber as yet, and do not think we shall. Since purchasing this press we have had four or five different pressmen and what is most wonderful to us not one of them found any reason to complain of the working of the press. We consider it one of the best book and job presses made and can conscientiously recommend it.

Yours truly,

PANTOGRAPH PRINTING AND STATIONERY CO.

JAS. T. RONEY, Manager.

Van Allens & Boughton, 17 to 23 Rose street, New York.

Gentlemen.—We believe your Two Revolution presses are the best. We have in our office one Perfecter and one "Mustang" (Super Royal). They are giving good satisfaction. Hoping this will do you good,

Respectfully,

THE KEHM, FIETSCH & WILSON COMPANY,

B. H. F., JR.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 8, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, New York.

Gentlemen,—The No. 2 Improved Four Roller Huber Press purchased of you last June has been in constant use since that time, and has given us entire satisfaction. We consider it a first-class press in every respect.

Yours truly, C. H. MORGAN & CO.

READ WHAT CUSTOMERS SAY. OUR

CHICAGO, Ill., April 26, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 17 to 23 Rose street, New York.

Genllemen.—Replying to your inquiry concerning the two Huber Sheet

Perfecting Presses and the two Huber Two-Color Presses that you put in

our pressroom some time ago, we desire to say: That they fully meet our
every expectation, accomplish all that was claimed for them, and give
entire satisfaction in every particular, and we could not well afford to be
without them; and take this method to add our testimonial to their
excellent working qualities, which are equaled by few and surpassed by
noue.

Yours very truly,

RAND, McNALLY & CO.

CHICAGO, III., March 24, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 17 to 23 Rose street, New York.

Gentlemen,—We have in our pressroom the No. 2 Four Roller Improved Huber Press, which in my estimation deserves the highest praise. We have used different presses, but have had to either sell or exchange them, as they could not do our work, and caused a great deal of annoyance, until 1 bought the Huber Press from you. We can now do book and job as well as newspaper work with satisfaction and without delay, as the Huber is ever ready for use.

I could not with justice omit here that in our fourteen years' experience in the printing business we have not met any one who has treated us with as much consideration and honesty as Mr. H. W. Thornton, your western manager.

Yours very truly,

JOHN F. SMULSKI.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 17, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, New York.

Gentlemen.—We have in use two of your No. 2 Huber Presses in our pressrooms, the first one was set up in July, 1889, and the second one in November, 1891, and both of them give us perfect satisfaction.

Respectfully.

Respectfully,
THE POLISH PUBLISHING COMPANY,
P. NOUDNAN, Man ager,

DENVER, Colo., March 14, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 17 and 19 Rose street, New York.

Gentlemen,—We take pleasure in informing you that the No. 2 Four Roller Two Revolution Huber Press, purchased from you in February, 1890, has given us entire satisfaction. It is well made and substantial in design, runs smoothly, and registers perfectly. We run it at an average speed of 1,400 per hour. We can recommend the Huber to any printer wanting a first-class press.

Yours truly,

W. F. ROBINSON & CO.

St. Louis, Mo., April 19, 1892.

Messrs. Van Allens & Boughton, New York.

Gentlemen,—You ask for a testimonial as to the merits of the Huber Presses in use in our establishment. We have seven machines of your make, comprising Perfecting, Two-Color and Two Revolution Job and Book, and we are compelled to admit that one and all are running to our entire satisfaction.

WOODWARD & TIERNAN PRINTING CO.

W. H. WOODWARD, President.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 59 Ann street, New York.

Gentlemen,—We take pleasure in saying that the Huber Two Revolution 44 by 60, put into our establishment some time ago, has fulfilled every promise of the manufacturers, and is in all respects a first-class press.

Very truly yours,

C. B. WOODWARD PRINTING AND BOOK MFG. CO.

C. B. WOODWARD, President.

[The C. B. Woodward Co. have purchased three more Hubers since the above was written.

St. Louis, March 30, 1892

Sr. Louis, March 30, 1892.

Messrs. Van Allens & Boughton, New York.

Gentlemen,—In answer to your request for a testimonial in regard to the Huber Press, would say: We have been using the Huber Perfecting Press for about three years, and are perfectly satisfied with it in every respect. The press does all you claim for it, in fact more. Like new wine it improves with age and long acquaintance. If you have any skeptics in our vicinity, we would be pleased to demonstrate the money-making qualities of the Huber.

Very respectfully,

NIXON-JONES PRINTING COMPANY.

221 N. MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, March 31, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 59 Ann street, New York.

Gentlemen,—We are more than pleased with our Huber Presses that we purchased from you. After using them more than two years we like them better every day as we learn more of their merits, and what they can and will do. We think they are the best in the market. We have a large size, 37 by 52 Huber, and a "Mustang" Jobber, 26 by 35 bed.

Yours truly,

R. P. STUDLEY & CO.

MESSES. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, New York.

Gentlemen,—The Huber Press purchased from you about eighteen months ago has been running constantly ever since, and without any cost for repairs.

For speed, distribution and register the press is all that you claimed for it, and has given perfect satisfaction. If I should ever purchase another cylinder press, it would certainly be a Huber.

Respectfully yours,

H. FELDBUSH.

St. Louis, March 2, 1892.

Messrs. Van Allens & Boughton, New York.

Gentlemen,—The No. 2 Four Roller Huber Press we purchased of you has proved very satisfactory in all respects. Having used it fully two years we know enough of it to speak with certainty.

Respectfully,

COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,

E. C. Freegard, Secretary.

VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, New York.

Gentlemen,—Replying to yours of the 17th would say: We have been running one of your Two-Color Huber Presses for a little over one year, and are delighted with it. It is fully up to our expectations, and in every way proves itself equal to all you claim for it. Yours very truly,

CHRISTIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY,

F. M. CALL, Manager,

St. Louis, March 22, 1892.

Messrs. Van Allens & Boughton, New York.

Gentlemen.—The No. 2 Huber Perfecting Press bought of you in December, 1889, has been in constant use since that time, and has given good Yours truly,

BUXTON & SKINNER STATIONERY CO.

Per C. M. SKINNER, President.

St. Paul, Minn., March 7, 1892.

Messrs. Van Allens & Boughton, New York.

Dear Sirs.—It affords us pleasure to speak a good word for the Huber Sheet Perfecting Press. We bought one of these presses two years ago, and it has been running constantly ever since it started, every day and many nights. That we are satisfied with it is shown by our recent purchase of two more of the same kind. The new ones are running with the same precision, and are in every way satisfactory. The presses are fully up to all that is claimed for them.

WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY,
H. D. WEST, Treasurer.

If West, Pressive.

If West, Pressive.

Messrs. Van Allens & Boughton, New York.

Gentlemen,—We have had one of your Huber Two Revolution Super Royal Presses in our office for about two years, and can say that it has given us entire satisfaction. Indeed, so well do the boys like it that it has to do more than its share, being always running while others stand idle. It is a daisy, sure, and we have not one word of fault to find with it in any way.

Respectfully yours,

J. W. CUNNINGHAM & CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 7, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, New York.

Dear Sirs,—In reply to your favor of March 3, 1892, asking for a testimonial setting forth our opinion of the Huber Perfecting Press, which we bought from you, and have been using about two years, I am very pleased to say that the press is an exceptionally good one, and has given us excellent satisfaction. As a Perfecting Press we do not see how it can be improved upon. The press is a No. 2 Perfecting Huber Press.

Truly yours.

Truly yours,
BUCKEYE PUBLISHING COMPANY,
GEO. F. JACKSON, President.

Fond Du Lac, Wis., April 20, 1892.

Messrs. Van Allens & Boughton, New York.

Gentlemen.—After eight months' constant running of the Huber Press you sold me, doing all grades of work, from the largest poster to the finest cut printing, I can cheerfully state that I am much pleased with the machine.

Yours truly,

P. B. HABER.

MILWAUKEE, March 5, 1892 VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, New York.

Gents,—The No. 2 Improved Huber Four Roller Two Revolution Press, which we bought from you last summer, has been in constant use on all kinds of work since it was erected in our pressroom, and up to date has given entire satisfaction. We consider it simply ne plus ultra.

Yours.

RIVERSIDE PRINTING COMPANY.

Messrs. Van Allens & Boughton, 59 Ann street, New York.

Gentlemen,—The Huber Book Press purchased from you about two
years ago has given good satisfaction in every respect. It has had almost
daily use and has not as yet cost us a dollar for repairs. We use it for all
kinds of book and job work, and it has never failed as yet. The register is
perfect. We are so well pleased with this press that we have just given
your western agent an order for a Two-Color Press of the same manufacture.

Respectfully yours,

A. H. COMSTOCK,

President Omaha Printing Company.

OMAHA, April 17, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 59 Ann street, New York.

Gentlemen,—We have had one of your Huber Presses (No. 167, 41½ by 52 inches, three-roller) for something more than a year, and are very well pleased with it. It is strong, substantial and registers perfectly, and has caused us no trouble thus far.

REES PRINTING COMPANY,

SAMUEL REES.

SAMUEL REES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 11, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 17 Rose street, New York.

Gentlemen,—We are in receipt of yours of March 4th, stating that you were about to issue testimonials from your customers who are using Huber Presses. We have been running one of your Huber Two-Color Label Presses, and must say that we are very much satisfied with same, and have found it to do the work to our entire satisfaction. Yours truly,

DICKMAN-JONES COMPANY,
P. D. PISSIS, Secretary.

P. D. Pissis, secretary.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 22, 1892.

Messrs. Van Allens & Boughton, 17 Rose street, New York.

Dear Sirs,—We have now been running our Huber Press about a year and a half, and find that it is just the press for working large size forms (size 37 by 52) when a good solid impression and perfect register is required. The press for its size is very rapid, and the smoothness with which it passes the center makes it "work like a charm."

This opinion is given by our head pressman, without favoring any press, except for its special merits, and speaks all the more in favor of the Huber.

Very truly yours,

A. ANDERSON & CO.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 10, 1892.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, New York.

Gentlemen,—Eighteen months ago we purchased oue of your No. 2

Four Roller Huber Presses, and have had it in operation on all classes of work. It gives entire satisfaction, and is a fast and good wearing press. It is a press specially adapted for the production of the finest class of work, and possesses many advantages over other cylinder presses.

Yours truly,

F. W. BALTES & CO.

Messrs. Van Allens & Boughton. Louisville, Ky., March 4, 1892.

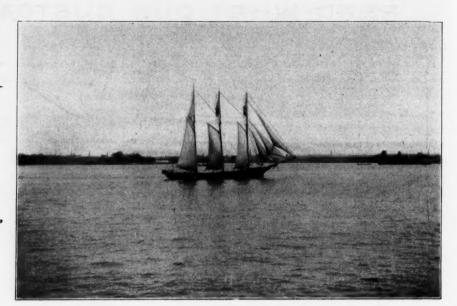
Gentlemen,—It gives us pleasure to testify to the merits of the Huber Presses that we are now running. We have one Two-Color Press and two "Mustangs" (Huber Super Royal), and they are certainly satisfactory in every way. Wishing you success with them, we are

Very truly yours,
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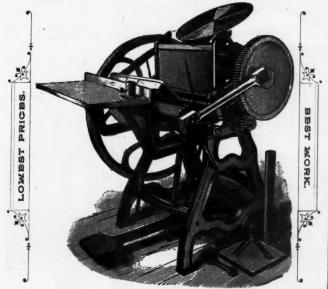
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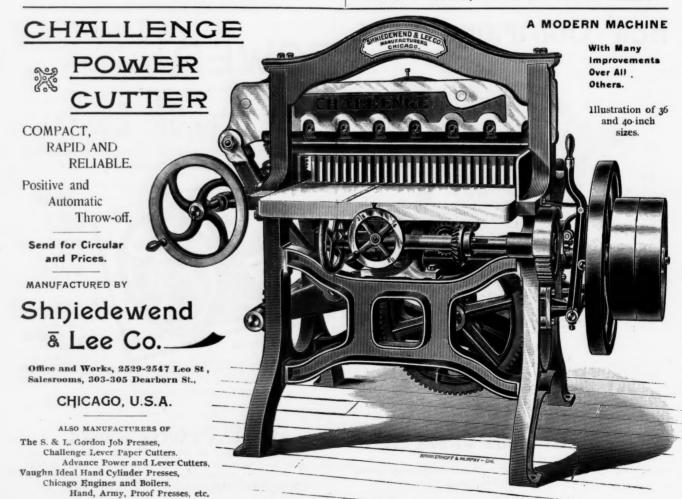
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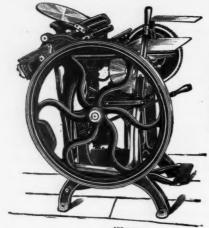
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INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

P	AGE		AGE
American Art Printer	89	Elite Manufacturing Company	73
American Bookmaker	89	Elliott, F. P., & Co	4
Ault & Wiborg CoIn	sert	Emmerich & Vonderlehr	16
Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co	22	Engraver and Printer Co	88
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler	24	Farmer, A. D., & Son	24
Benedict, Geo. H., & Co	17	Foster, H. S	73
Binner Engraving CompanyIn	sert	Foulsham, W., & Co	88
Blomgren Bros. & CoIn	sert	Fowler, W. A., & Co	86
Bonnell Company, J. Harper	1 20	Freund, Wm., & Sons	5
British and Colonial Printer and Stationer	88	Gane Bros. & Co	13
British Printer	85	Gordon Press Works	15
Brown Folding Machine Co	11	Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works	87
Brown Paper Co., L. L	3	Hamilton Manufacturing Company	75
Buffalo Champion Press Guide Mfg. Co	87	Heinemann, Julius, & Co	90
Buffalo Printing Ink Works	4	Hickok, W. O., Manufacturing Company	12
Business Directory	90	Hough, Franklin H	73
Butler Paper Company, J. W	1	Howard Iron Works	14
Calumet Paper Company	24	Illinois Paper Company	2
Carver, C. R	85	Inland Printer Bound Volumes	73
Chambers Brothers Company	24	Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co	87
Chicago Paper Company	2	Juergens Bros. Company	91
Child-Acme Cutter & Press Company	13	Keith Paper Company	5
Cleveland-Gordon Press Company	92	Kidder Press Manufacturing Company	6
Cline Engine and Machine Company	87	Latham, H. H., Manufacturing Company	83
Conkey Company, W. B	2	Lithographic Art Journal	88
Cosack & Co	87	Manhattan Typefoundry	84
Cottrell, C. B., & Sons	10	Manz, J., & Co	14
Cowan, Alex., & Sons	88	Mather's Sons Co., Geo15,	84
Crutsinger, C. W	87	McCoy, M. P	87
Dexter Folder Company	7	Megill, Edw'd L	89
Dick, Rev. Robert, Estate	13	Mergenthaler Linotype Company	6
Dirr, C. A	89	Montague & Fuller	9
Donnell Manufacturing Company, E. P	16	Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company	83
Duplex Printing Press Company	73	New Champion Press Company	85
Durant, W. N	73	New York Engraving and Printing Co Ins	ert
Effective Publishing Company	88	Old Berkshire Mills Company	2
Electro-Tint Engraving CompanyIn	sert	Osborn, G. Edw., & Co	12

Elliott, F. P., & Co	4
Emmerich & Vonderlehr	16
Engraver and Printer Co	88
Farmer, A. D., & Son	24
Foster, H. S	73
Foulsham, W., & Co	88
Fowler, W. A., & Co	86
Freund, Wm., & Sons	5
Gane Bros. & Co	13
Gordon Press Works	15
Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works	87
Hamilton Manufacturing Company	75
Heinemann, Julius, & Co	90
Hickok, W. O., Manufacturing Company	12
Hough, Franklin H	73
Howard Iron Works	14
Illinois Paper Company	2
Inland Printer Bound Volumes	73
Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co	87
Juergens Bros. Company	91
Keith Paper Company	5
Kidder Press Manufacturing Company	6
Latham, H. H., Manufacturing Company	83
Lithographic Art Journal	88
Manhattan Typefoundry	84
Manz, J., & Co	14
Mather's Sons Co., Geo	84
McCoy, M. P	87
Megill, Edw'd L	89
Mergenthaler Linotype Company	6
Montague & Fuller	9
Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company	83
New Champion Press Company	85
New York Engraving and Printing Co Inse	
Old Berkshire Mills Company	2

	PAGE
Otto Gas Engine Works	. 85
Paper and Printing Trades Journal	. 88
Parsons Paper Company	
Patton's Publications	. 89
Pioneer Paper Stock Company	
Printers' Art	. 73
Prouty Company	. 19
Queen City Printing Ink Company	. 82
Rathbun, J. P., & Co	. 83
Riverside Paper Co	. 5
Rockford Folder Company	. 76
Rogers Typographic Company	. 77
Rowe, James	. 5
Royle, John, & Sons	. 87
Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons	. 23
Sanders Engraving Company	
Scott, Walter, & Co	. 74
Seybold Machine Company	. 18
Sheridan, T. W. & C. B	. 21
Shipman Engine Company	. 89
Shniedewend & Lee Company	. 86
Slocum Automatic Perforator Company	12, 86
Stationery World	. 88
Taylor, Geo. H., & Co	. 2
Thalmann Printing Ink Company	. 86
Туро	. 88
Union Printer	
United States Paper Maker	. 89
Van Allens & Boughton78, 79,	
Want Advertisements	72
Wells, Heber	13
Wesel Manufacturing Company, F	12
Western Coated Paper and Card Company .	89
Wetter, Joseph, & Co	12
Whiting Paper Company	83
Whitlock Machine Company	. 8
Zeese, A., & Co	84

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First prize has been awarded Sanborn Machinery at every prominent and international exhibition held during the past forty years.

As the largest manufacturers in the world of Paper Cutting Machines and Bookbinding Machinery, we intended to have made a most elaborate display of our productions at the World's Columbian Exposition. Our desire was to exhibit for the first time several entirely new machines of great interest to the trade, in connection with a large number of our well-known standard machines.

We were, however, unable to secure sufficient space, and the small amount of space that was finally assigned us came so late that we were ultimately obliged to withdraw from the Exposition entirely.

Fortunately, our inability to make an exhibit will not prevent those interested who visit the World's Fair City from carefully examining a complete line of our very latest and most improved machines, if they so desire.

Our Warerooms in Chicago are the largest in the world in our line of business, covering a floor space of nearly eight thousand square feet.

In these Warerooms we constantly have on exhibition a stock of Paper Cutting, Book-binding and Paper Box Making Machinery, that for size and variety has never been equaled.

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We extend a cordial invitation to all interested to call at our Warerooms, where a most critical examination can be made under the best auspices.

Our goods are known and used throughout the world, and are recognized as the standard of quality.

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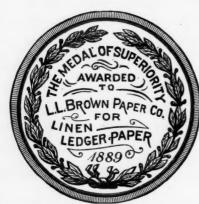


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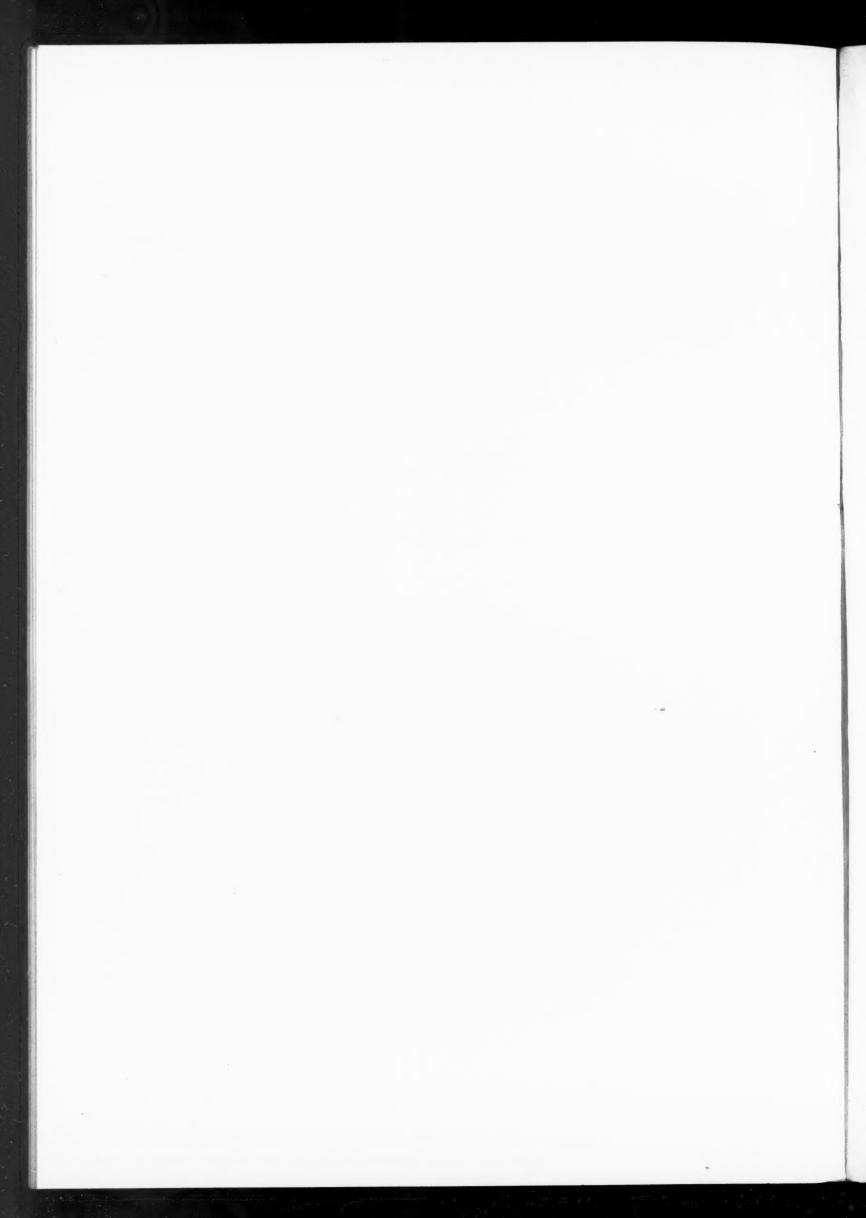
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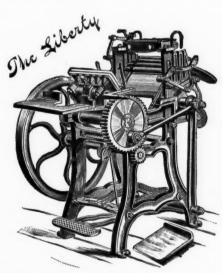
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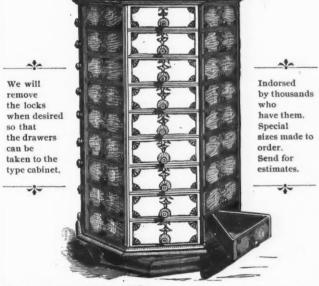
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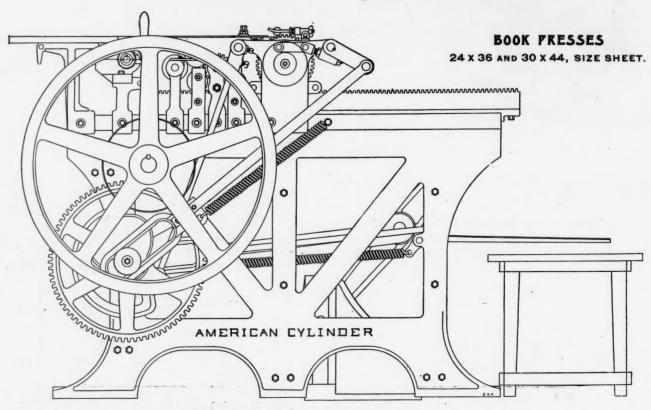
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They are universally liked by those who have them.
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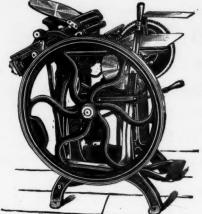
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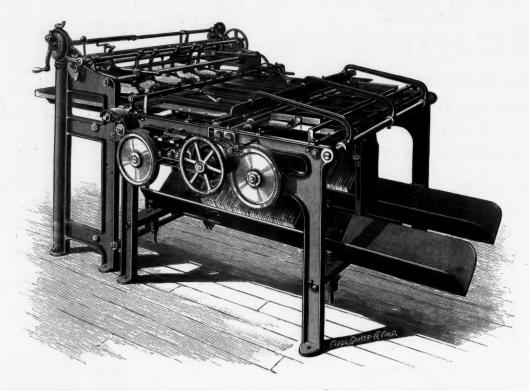
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The above machine is a Double Sixteen Automatic Feed Book Folder. It will fold 40,000 single sections per day.

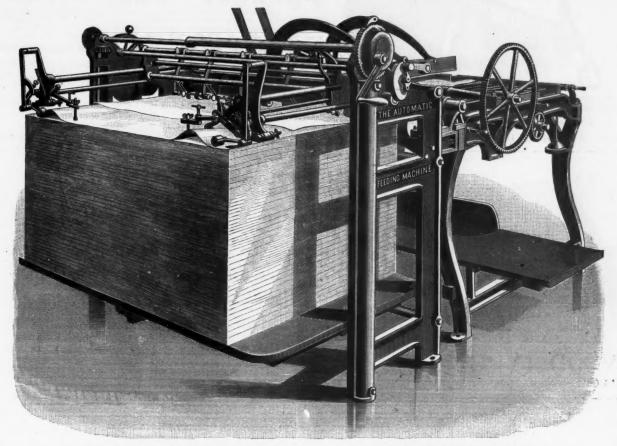
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MONTROUE & FULLER, Latest BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY



The Automatic Self-Feeding Machine attached to a Chambers Rapid Drop Roller Folding Machine

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This combination was first made over three years ago through our agency by Chambers Bros. Co., manufacturers of Folding Machines, and D. H. Burrell & Co., manufacturers of the Automatic Self-Feeding Machines, both represented by us.

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Send for our new catalogue containing description of Latest Improved Bookbinders' Machinery.

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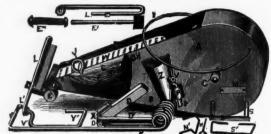
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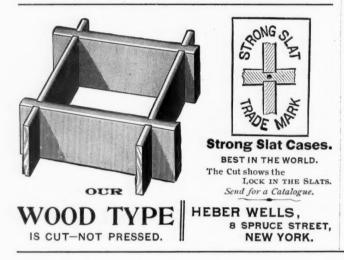
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"You illustrate what I never saw in any other work of the kind-practical bookkeeping."

E. H. WILDER, bookkeeper for Pratt & Inman, iron and steel, Worcester, Mass.

Size of book, 7¼ x 10¼ inches; pages, 293; printed in red and black; richly bound; 29,369 copies sold, and 2,657 testimonials received up to November 6, 1891. **Price, \$3.00.** Twelfth Edition published January, 1891.

Save this advertisement, as you may never see it again. You will surely have to have this book some day, if not at once. Address all orders to

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, 212-214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

To Our Subscribers:

YOUR LAST!

This is your last number of The Inland Printer unless you renew, if the date on your address tab reads May, '93. Look the matter up and renew at once if you do not wish to miss any numbers.

R. N. PERLEE, PRESIDENT. L. C. LATHROP, VICE-PRESIDENT. A. GARRISON, TREASURER. G. L. FENNER, SECRETARY.

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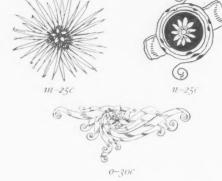
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Few enterprising firms are generous without an object in view. There are exceptions of course, but this is not one of them. We are going to deal generously with you, and

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They could not be sold for less at a profit.

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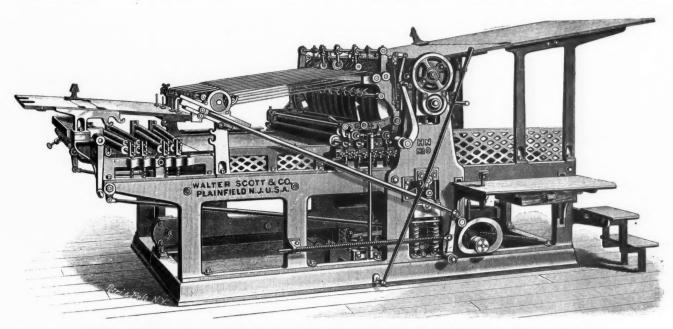
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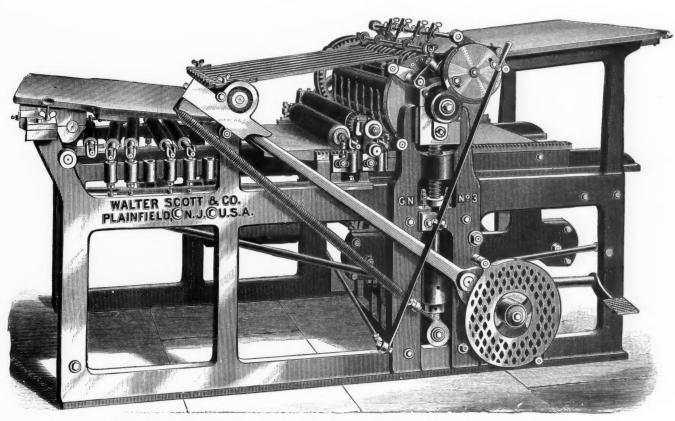
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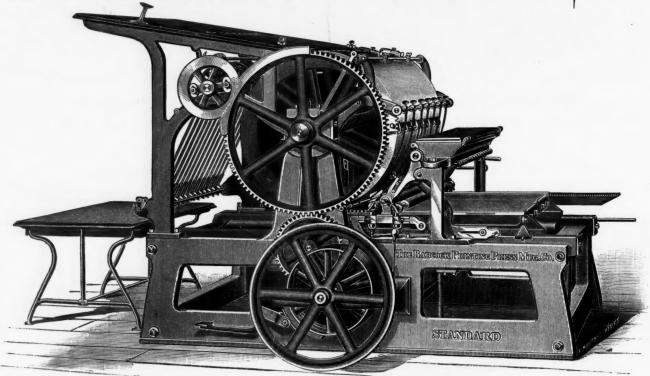
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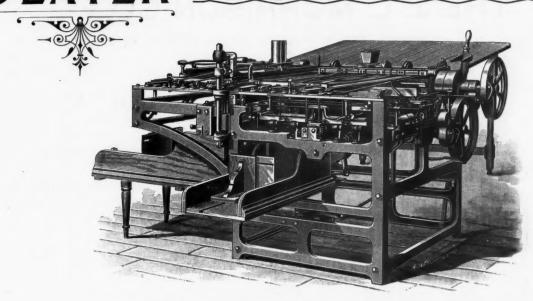


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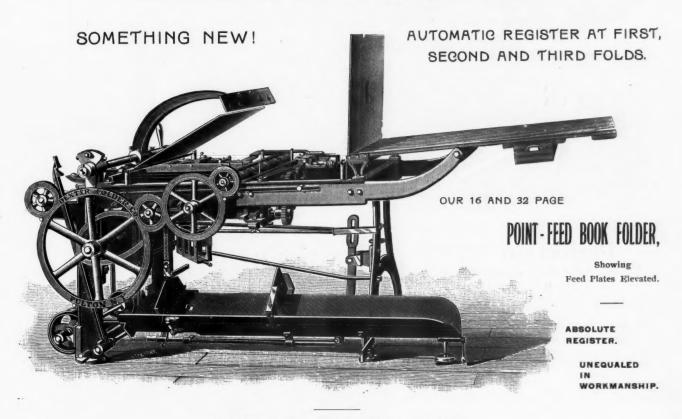
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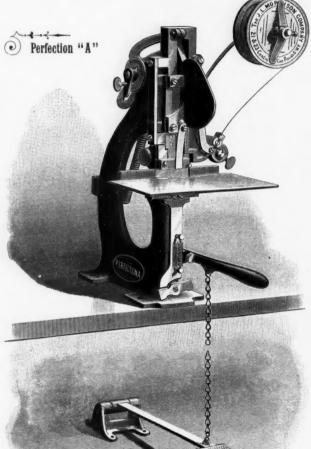
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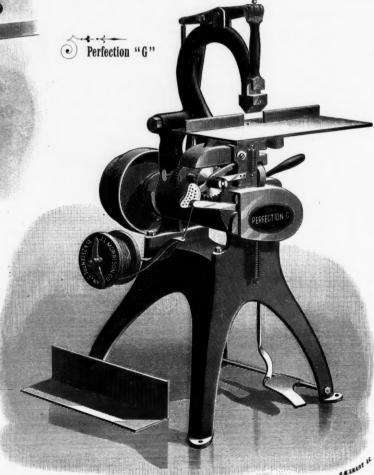
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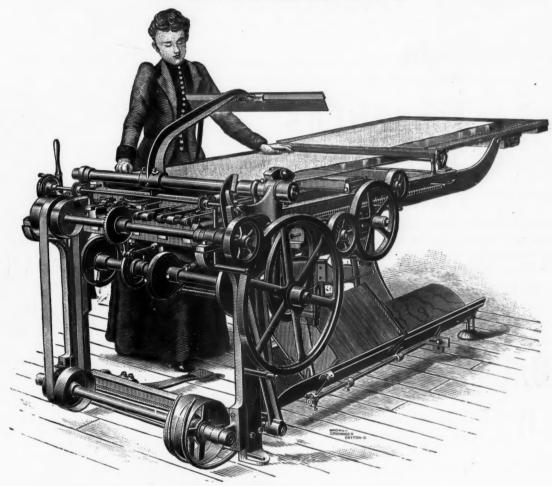
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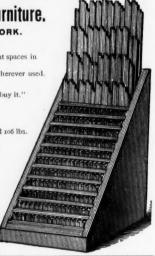
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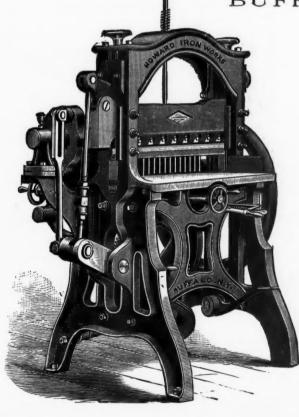
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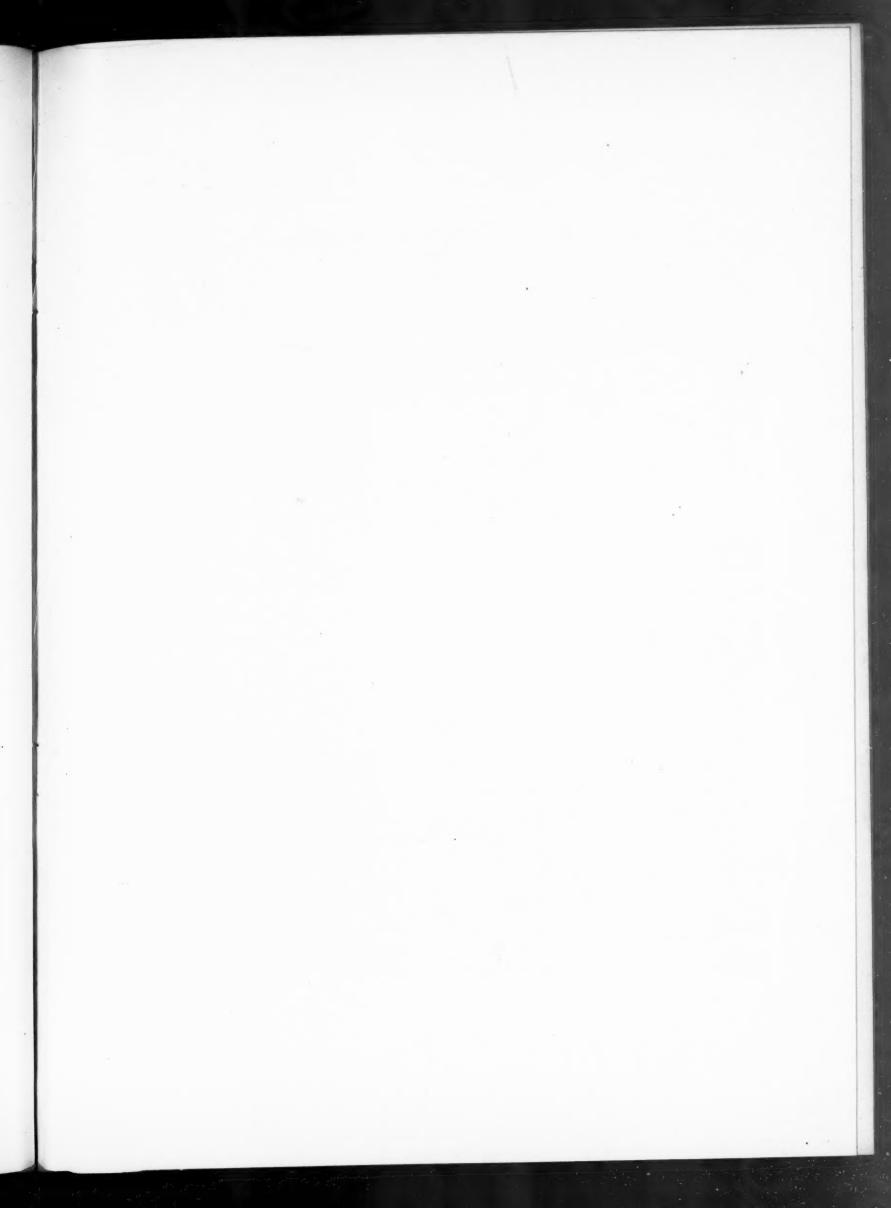
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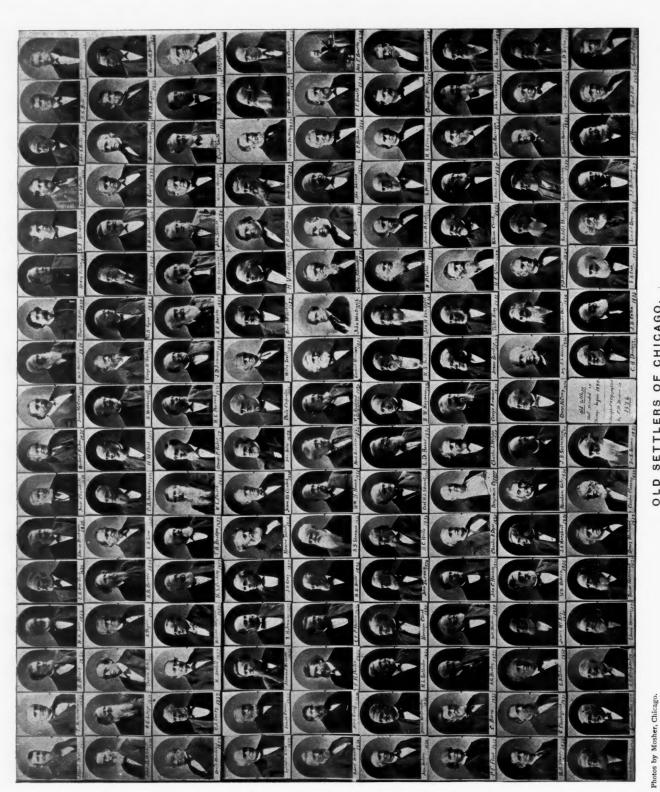
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